The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1873. NUMBER 55.

GIFT CONCERT.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.

$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

Wednesday, December 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts.

All the Concert's which will be the grandest musical dis play ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

Divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
75 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,050 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to		$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the $1,500 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; Six Tickets for $250.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $500.00 worth of Tickets at a time.

Tickets can be sent by mail, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Pub. Lbr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Or THOS. H. HAYS, 99 Nassau-st., New York.

We have no agents in Chicago, and all communications must be addressed to the home office at Louisville.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE.

$100,000 for only $2.50.

THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.

A GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

WILL BE HELD AT

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

December 31st, 1873,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A

JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.

40,000 Gifts,

$450,000 in Prizes,

Principal Prize, $100,000

consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Abeles, Esq., unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, situated on the high bluffs in the Court-House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.

12 Prizes, Real Estate,	-	$120,125
1 Cash Prize,		100,000
1 " "	$10,000 Each,	10,000
2 " "	5,000 "	10,000
10 " "	2,000 "	20,000
20 " "	1,000 "	20,000
50 " "	500 "	25,000
100 " "	200 "	20,000
200 " "	100 "	20,000
1,000 " "	50 "	50,000
1,000 " "	10 "	10,000
1,125 " "	5 "	5,625
2,500 " "	2 "	5,000
40,000 Prizes -	-	$450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect. The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all—the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of disinterested persons appointed by the officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The highest officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abeles, but also his scheme.

The people will be liberal, and will all desire to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canada.

☞ Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with the full address of the writer, plainly written.

Every package of 11 tickets has a chance to win 11 prizes, should they so be drawn, while on each ten out of every ten who purchase a package of 11 is bound to win two prizes.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and address

SIMON ABELES,

Leavenworth, Kan.,

Or call at 161 East Madison-st., Chicago.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,

107 STATE-ST.

PAPER HANGINGS,

BEDDING,

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

LACES, &c.

G. MENDELSON,

34 Washington-st.

NEW LINE OF

Real Laces, Fringes, Gimps, Ornaments, and Fouragiers,

Just Opening, will be sold at

VERY LOW FIGURES.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,

SECOMB & CO.,

197 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE,

148 & 150 Wabash-av., Chicago.

First-Class Accommodations for 150 Guests.

Terms, $2.00 per Day.

Located in the centre of business, near Illinois Central, C., R. I. & P., and M. C. Railroads.

H. N. WEBB, Clerk, formerly of the Old City Hotel and Richmond House.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season from 1st to 15th November. For information address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 23 Broadway, N. Y.

T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

OVERCOATS.

"OAK HALL," BOSTON.

We respectfully call the attention of the trade and public throughout the United States to the excellent stock and unrivaled assortment of

ULSTER OVERCOATS

now ready for examination and sale at OAK HALL, BOSTON.

Being the original introducers of this garment to the American market, we claim peculiar facilities for furnishing the same, both of foreign and domestic make.

These we offer this season contain the latest improvements made in Europe up to date of September, and our arrangements are complete for receiving a regular monthly supply throughout the season from the best houses in Ireland and England.

The prices for the season will be fixed at

$30, $40 & $45,

with regular discount to the trade throughout the country. In sending orders for these Coats, the only measures necessary are height of the person and size round the breast.

Direct letters to the ULSTER DEPARTMENT of

OAK HALL, BOSTON.

G. W. SIMMONS & SON,

32, 34, 36, 38 North-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATE-ST. SAVINGS BANK,

281 State-st., cor. Van Buren.

This Bank offers the most liberal inducements consistent with sound banking.

Interest allowed on Savings Deposits at 6 per cent per annum from date of deposit.

Deposit accounts of Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, Builders, Farmers, Clerks, Laborers, and others, solicited.

C. N. SHIPMAN, President.
ENOS BROWN, V. Prest.
J. B. SABINE, Cashier.

Preston, Kean & Co.,

BANKERS,

SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st. | WEST SIDE, Cor. Randolph & Halsted-sts.

We receive the accounts of Merchants, Bankers, and others.

Our South Side Bank will remove to 100 Washington-st. as soon as building is completed.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

N.E. Cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

CHICAGO.

BENJ. V. PAGE, Pres. | F. C. TAYLOR, Vice-Pres. | C. D. SHERMAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Benj. V. Page, late V.-P. Henry R. Payson, Merchant. Wm. Bross, Pres. Union Stock Yards. Chas. Shafer, Pres. Union Rolling Mill Co. F. C. Taylor, Pres. Union Grain Co. Thos. Taylor, Ex-City Comptroller. Foundry Works.

The accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, and manufacturers solicited.

Foreign exchange at lowest rates.

REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS.

I am offering for sale a large number of Lots in the West Division, in desirable localities, at very low figures, and on easy terms of payments. Certificates of Deposit, issued by any of our Savings or National Banks, will be accepted in part payment. Call and examine plats of property, or send for lists.

W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

Acre Property.

Two fine acre tracts in the vicinity of Humboldt Park, will be sold at a bargain if taken this week.

Also, a desirable ten acre piece adjoining Irving Park.

Several half acre lots in the South Shore Subdivision (Hyde Park).

W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

Dwelling-House Property.

I have several commodious Dwelling-Houses, Frame and Brick, for sale in various localities, which can be bought very low during the present "pressure for money."

Also several pieces of fine property (unimproved), specially desirable for building purposes.

W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of ELMENDORF & LYBRAND is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. F. ELMENDORF,
J. W. LYBRAND.

Chicago, Oct. 15, 1873.

The undersigned, successor to ELMENDORF & LYBRAND, will use the firm name of ELMENDORF & CO., solicits a continuance of the generous patronage of the late firm.

With increased facilities we are amply prepared to transact business entrusted to us, and give it prompt attention and dispatch.

ELMENDORF & CO.

J. F. ELMENDORF,
BRIDALET SOTT.

Oct. 15, 1873.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,

Wholesale, Retail, and Manufacturing

STATIONER,

104 & 106 Madison-st.

My facilities for the manufacture of Blank Books and executing Railroad and Commercial Printing are unsurpassed. Dealers and buyers will find it to their interest to call on me before purchasing.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc.: daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Evening Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 5 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, etc., tri-weekly, at 5 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

JEWELRY.

EXPOSITION!

We have just opened new styles in Gold, Coral and Amethyst Sets, Rings, and Buttons, at unusually low prices.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE & MONROE-STS

GENERAL NOTICES.

AT THE

GREAT FAIR

OF THE

CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE

AT

North Side Turner Hall,

THE CLOCK,

TO BE AWARDED TO THE

MOST POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE IN THE CITY,

WAS VOTED TO THE FIRM OF MESSRS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

At the close of the Poll, the vote stood as follows:

Field, Leiter & Co. - - - - 2,226
Hamlin, Hale & Co. - - - 181
John V. Farwell & Co. - - 1,596

THE FAIR COMMITTEE.

LUNCHES

BY THE LADIES OF THE

Union Park Congregational Church,

WILL BE CONTINUED

At 172 Madison-st., near LaSalle

Entire Bill, 50c.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company will be held at the General Office of the Company, No. 185 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 27th day of October, 1873, at 11 a. m., for the purpose of considering and acting upon certain resolutions then and there to be offered relative to the reduction of the capital stock of the Company, by order of the Executive Committee.

ALFRED NELSON, Secretary.

New York, Oct. 13, 1873.

STEVENS' EGG CARRIER.

STEVENS' PATENT EGG CARRIER

Patented February 26, 1867.

H. F. BILLINGS & CO., Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8, 1873.

Mr. Henry F. Billings:

Dear Sir: As requested by you, we have examined the Egg Carrier known as the "Defiance Carrier," and we have no hesitation in saying that it is an infringement upon the Stevens' Patent, and if you should see proper, you can prosecute successfully all persons engaged either in the manufacture or sale or use of the "Defiance Carrier."

Yours, &c.,
GRIDLEY & WARNER, Att'ys, &c.

INFRINGEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the Defiance Carrier, manufactured by the Union Egg Carrier Company, of Chicago, Ill., and I am advised, by my counsel, is an infringement upon the Stevens' Egg Carrier Patent, and accordingly I have commenced suit against the Union Egg Carrier Company for infringement, and I shall prosecute all persons for infringement who manufacture, sell, or use the "Defiance Carrier."

HENRY F. BILLINGS,
Assignee of J. L. & C. W. STEVENS.

Chicago, Oct. 10, 1873.

HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.

NUBIAS,
HAND-KNIT GOODS,
MITTS, SCARFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
YARNS AND FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE ..... 117 Franklin-st.
RETAIL ..... 68 State-st.

FOR SALE.

Papier Mache and Fine Inlaid

Writing Desks,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

Drs. Collins and Duff

Can be consulted at the DESPLAINES-ST. DISPENSARY, 129 South Desplaines-st. (corner Price-place), where all medical and surgical diseases are treated with the utmost skill and care.

CATARRH and DYSPEPSIA successfully treated, and cured.

Particular attention paid to Diseases of the Skin, Blood, and Nervous System.

Consultations in all languages.

For further particulars call or address as above.

Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery.

Dr. J. R. Walker attends exclusively to the Medical and Surgical treatment of diseases and deformities of the EYE AND EAR.

Office 181 South Clark-st. Established in Chicago, A. D. 1861.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this Wednesday evening, at ½ o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

ANOTHER STOCK PANIC.

Vanderbilt's Day of Judgment.

Heavy Decline of Watered Stocks.

Great Land-Slide in New York Central, Lake Shore, Western Union, Northwestern, and Union Pacific.

The Whole List Sympathizes.

Several New Failures Reported.

Belief in New York that Vanderbilt Has "Lost His Grip."

Scenes Last Night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Opinions of Bursted Brokers on the Situation.

Daniel Drew Thinks that the Mercantile Community Will Not Be Much Affected.

He Also Thinks that Vanderbilt Is Shaky.

NEW YORK.

A DISTRESSING DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A financial crisis equal in its disastrous consequences to stocks to that one which began on Sept. 18, and practically ended eleven days later on the opening of the Stock Exchange, seemed to-day to be impending over Wall street. Notwithstanding that there is little excitement, the depression exceeded that of any day since the reopening of the Exchange. The decline which has existed with slight reactions since the resumption of business, has caused great despondency, and further weakened many who were already tottering under burdens which far exceeded their strength. With the beginning of business on the Stock Exchange there was

A DISPOSITION TO SELL STOCK

both for short account, and to realize upon actual holdings. The advance to 6 per cent of the Bank of England rate of discount tended to unsettle matters, and in addition to this came discouraging rumors of impending disasters, and of deep-seated troubles in some prominent foreign banking houses. The steady downward drift of the prices of stocks, demoralized conservative holders, and an ardent desire to unload was the natural consequence. For years past

THE NAME OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT

has had such magic in it that it was only necessary to mention it in connection with an undertaking to insure the immediate appreciation of such enterprise. In earlier years the Commodore's speculations were conservative and judicious. Each successive enterprise passing under his control had been made a permanent success. Harlem, Hudson, New York Central, had each prospered and borne its promoters good fruit. They were taken singly, and developed with time and conditions. But with the death of Horace F. Clarke, a new era of speculation seemed to have been entered upon by Vanderbilt. It was well known that, perhaps with the exception of Western Union, Clarke was "long" of Lake Shore, New York Central, Union Pacific, Northwestern, and nearly all other active stocks. Upon Clarke's death, the Commodore, who was already "long" of vast quantities of Western Union, as the recent election for officers of that Company will prove, was compelled to assume the management of the Lake Shore and other Clarke enterprises in order to protect the interests of the New York Central from active and able rivals. As a natural result, he became overloaded, and, when the late crisis occurred, was unable to protect himself, to say nothing of his friends. His appeal to the President, and inability to refund a loan of $1,780,000 to the Union Trust Company in order to avert its failure, and the course of the stock market since the reopening of the Exchange, all suggested this. Ever since he became controller of the New York Central, he has upheld the stock and made it practically his standard on the Exchange. This continued proof of weakness disheartened many who had stood by him, and when Central began to fall they refused longer to own allegiance to him, in order to save themselves. Lake Shore, Harlem, and his other stocks were pressed to sale and sacrificed. The failure of George Bird Grinnell & Co., was the first startling break in those that were known as

VANDERBILT HOUSES.

Rumors of every description circulated regarding other brokers known to be identified with his fortunes. Time alone can tell whether the events of the past few days have left other houses in a healthy condition, such as is necessary to allow of their continuance in business.

On the opening of the Exchange prices declined in a manner

SUGGESTIVE OF THE RECENT DISASTER.

Western Union fell the lowest, dropping from 87½ to 81¼, rallied to 84, dropped to 48¼, and closed at 48. Lake Shore rose from 64 to 86¾, receded to 62¾, recovered to 67, declined to 59¼, and left off at 60. New York Central fell off from 88¾ to 83¼, and rallied near the close to 83¾. Harlem went from 107 to 107½, and closed at 106. Rock Island rose from 88 to 89¾, and dropped abruptly to 80¾, where it closed. Northwestern opened at 40, closed at 31¾. Wabash rose from 32 to 42¾, and closed at 39¾. Pacific Mail rose from 30¾ to 31¾, and fell to 29¾. Erie fell from 46 to 44¾; Union Pacific from 18¼ to 16¾; Milwaukee & St. Paul from 29¾ to 28.

RUMORED FAILURES OF VANDERBILT BROKERS.

Prominent among those whose failure was rumored were a number of Vanderbilt; brokers, but inquiry failed to confirm its truth up to 3 o'clock.

THE FAILURES OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

were those of W. M. Whittemore & Co., No. 69 Broadway; C. H. Pearce & Co., Broad street; and Wise & Cross, No. 20 Exchange place. These were not regarded as very embarrassing to the market, but they were accompanied by reports of extensive mercantile and banking failures. These proved to be William Hoge & Co., bankers, No. 40 Wall street; Gillespie, Trowbridge & Co., tea importers, No. 101 Water street; and Burger, Hurlburt & Livingstone, sugar dealers, No. 91 Wall street. It was also reported that Osgood & Co., No. 24 Broad street, and Boyd, Vincent & Co., No. 30 Broad street, had failed, but this was without foundation. It is generally believed that the

PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE PANICKY FEELING

that prevailed on the Exchange was the inability of Commodore Vanderbilt to sustain the prices of his particular stocks. It is also reported that he was so pressed for money that he would not be able to pay the New York Central dividend, which is due to-morrow. Inquiry regarding this, of those who were so situated as to know, elicited the fact that the dividend money was in bank, and would be paid out to-morrow.

It is further asserted that several bankers were calling in loans, and converting their currency into exchange and gold, in obedience to call orders from Europe.

The general impression, however, appears to be that the decline was attributable to a break in New York Central, that stock having been generally regarded as the main stay of the market, and as the best proof of the strength and ability of Vanderbilt. When that broke, it naturally carried down all the other Vanderbilt stocks, and, indeed, the rest of the list. The suspended brokers were carrying large quantities of stock. The tea and sugar dealers were carrying large quantities of these commodities on which they could not realize, owing to the peculiar condition of the markets.

OPERATIONS ON THE GOLD EXCHANGE

were excited. The price opened at 103¾, declined to 103⅝, but, in consequence of rumors of heavy orders from the other side to purchase exchange in gold, there was a sharp advance to 109¾, with a reaction to 109¼.

MONEY IS QUOTED TIGHT

at from 1-16 to ¼. Greenbacks were ¼ bid, and offered at ½.

LIVELY SCENES AT THE FIFTH AVENUE.

The corridors and halls of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were thronged throughout the evening by groups of men, who discussed excitedly the events of the day. Prominent among these were Henry Clews, Col. H. G. Stebbins, Frank Work, Richard Schell, C. S. Bushnell, and L. Cutting. The great theme seemed to be the prospect of a worse panic than before, and the one hope expressed was of a return of "hard pan." One prominent operator said it was

NOT A "NEW PANIC;"

it was only the smouldering embers of the old one blazing up. They had not been safe since the first, and have felt so all along.

FRANK WORK,

in reply to inquiries, said the cause of the fresh outbreak was plain to be seen. The people had no confidence in the markets, and would not let their money out. They were hoarding with more avidity than at the beginning of the panic, weak before last. There is no money to get; and the banks, while they have acted one another and the merchants, have usually to crush the private banking houses and operations. Values are no longer of any consideration in the purchase and sale of property in Wall street. As for the prospect, we cannot be much worse than we are.

Other brokers expressed similar views.

VIEWS OF DANIEL DREW.

In answer to inquiries regarding the Wall street troubles, Daniel Drew said he did not know what to think. One man's opinions were of little importance at such times as these. He had never seen anything like this panic in his life, and had no clear idea as to its causes or ultimate consequences. He hardly thought it would involve the mercantile community, and yet everybody must be more or less affected by it. There were so many people holding securities who could not sell them except at a great sacrifice that almost everybody would feel the effects of the panic. He was unable to suggest a reason for the present condition of affairs. In regard to questions in reference to the resumption of specie payments, he said that the banks cannot pay greenbacks, and he did not see how they could pay specie any easier. The fact was that everybody had lost confidence in everything. People were afraid of everybody. He then talked about Vanderbilt being "shaky."

[To the Associated Press.]

A BLUE TIME.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Wall street has seen the bluest time to-day it has ever known, so far as the Stock Exchange is concerned, and prices have been allowed to fall below the lowest points touched in any of the panics of the past ten years. The decline was attributed to various causes. Some held that the depression was due to the order of Judge Blatchford yesterday, in relation to the bankruptcy of George Bird Grinnell & Co., and said that until the injunction was removed no one on the street could tell how soon the market might be flooded with stock, and, so long as it continues, brokers will be unable to borrow money. Others

EXPLAINED THE HEAVY TUMBLE

by the fact that a large amount of stocks carried on margins had been sold in consequence of holders being unable to put up any more collateral. It is said that Vanderbilt has been a free seller, and that Jay Gould has sold out the stocks which he bought in and could not deliver, and has been buying up gold. Orders have been sent in to-day from almost every quarter

DIRECTING THE SALE OF STOCKS,

and outsiders appear panic-stricken. There were various rumors regarding both Daniel Drew and Commodore Vanderbilt. The fact that bankruptcy proceedings against Kenyon Cox & Co. are directed against Mr. Drew, is significant; and Mr. Drew's transactions are supposed to be at the bottom of the difficulty with Boyd & Vincent, as it has always been

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S POLICY

to hold up New York Central against the tide, no matter what the consequence to other stocks. The decline in Central from 88¾ to 83¾ to-day is taken as a sign of the Commodore's inability to bolster it up. The sudden decline in the whole list, in which Western Union fell from 87¾ to 49¾, and Lake Shore from 88¾ to 60¾, cannot but be disastrous to many houses largely interested in these stocks. It is a street whisper that

THE FALL IN LAKE SHORE

is partly engineered by the Vanderbilt party, with the intention of getting control of the road, just as Harlem was gobbled up, as the road is considered necessary to the interest of the New York Central. Another division of the Vanderbilt party liquidated to-day on account of the withdrawal of facilities from banks and private money-lenders.

SUSPENSIONS.

The house of Burger, Hulbert & Lovingston, suspended, is said to be in a solvent condition, and able to pay two for one, but can neither borrow nor make collections. Their liabilities are reported at $600,000, while their assets are placed at $1,100,000.

The house of Gillespie, Trowbridge & Co. is owing to customers not being able to respond.

Mr. William M. Whittemore said that his was strictly a commission house. Their difficulty was caused by carrying stocks for customers in the West and this city,—men who are perfectly good, but who could not meet their engagements at this juncture on account of the money scarcity. They will resume inside of ten days.

William Hoge & Co.'s manager said that the junior partner was in Europe, and the senior suddenly taken ill on Saturday, while on his way home. Consequently no business could be done, and suspension became necessary until Mr. Hoge, Sr., recovered.

THE AIR IS BUSY WITH RUMORS

of evil and disaster, and names are again bandied about as idly as ever at any time for the last three weeks. The street is certainly in a panicky shape, though it is to be hoped the morrow will bring more reason, for the look outside of Wall street is none the less cheering than this morning.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The *Express* says: "Under a pressure to raise money, first-class dividend-paying stocks have been thrown overboard for almost anything they will bring, and the result is something very like another panic. Now is the time for people who have money to invest to let loose their hoards. They will never have a better opportunity to make money than in picking up at cheap prices valuable properties thus sacrificed."

The *Mail* reports merchants feeling much better than last week. Their collections, especially from Chicago, have improved immensely. Orders for dry-goods are increasing.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The *Times*' financial article says: "The stampede in stocks to-day is owing mainly to the bankruptcy proceedings in the case of Grinnell & Co., and the injunctions upon moneylenders on stock collateral which followed. The effect of all that transpired before the Court, Saturday, was very bad, and but partially qualified by the modification of the injunction yesterday. Cable telegrams come from London advising against the lending of money on stocks on any terms until this alarming and subversive bankruptcy action is determined. From the present standpoint, it would seem as though no money-lender is safe in advancing upon stock collateral. Of course, this proscription is too sweeping and ought not to last in its full force; but it becomes more evident every day that dealings, as well for cash as on options and margins at the Exchange, must be thoroughly reorganized as soon as adjustments and attendant sacrifices on suspended contracts of Sept. 20 are through with. Meanwhile, prices for stocks have fallen so low and the temptation to speculate for a rise has become so great that cash purchases, even by money-lenders themselves, who have stopped off their advances for others because of legal impediments, are likely to become numerous. In addition to the reasons for the decline given above, the New York Central dividend of $3,500,000 is payable to-morrow, and a part of the means of the road lent out on the street to the latest hour had to be called in to-day. The resumption of greenback payments by the Cincinnati banks yesterday, following resumption in Chicago last week, has added to the facilities of Western collections, and our merchants here are much encouraged by the turn of exchange and currency in this direction. The currency coming in, however, seems not to go into the banks, and the new total of greenbacks under the control of the Clearing-House is rather under than over the total holdings of last week."

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT GRANT.

Publication is made in the New York *Evening Post* to-day of a letter from President Grant to N. A. Cowdry, dated Oct. 6. The President says: "My whole object in my letter to Anthony and Cladin was to restore confidence to the public mind, and to give assurance that the Government would give all the aid in its power, keeping in view, at the same time, the solvency of the National Treasury. I alluded to the fact that $44,000,000 of reserve notes in the Treasury would be regarded as money in the Treasury for the purpose of showing that the means are at hand to give the relief that we promise. I do not believe the present panic will work to individuals half the injury that it will work general good to the country at large. Our monetary system is a creation of necessity. It has no elasticity, but in other respects it is the best that has ever been devised. No one now distrusts the value of his paper dollar. On the contrary, it is seized and hoarded with the same avidity now that gold dollars have been in former like adversities. The panic will call attention to the defects in our monetary system, and will, no doubt, lead to legislation to relieve the want of elasticity. The panic has brought greenbacks about to a par with silver. I wonder that silver is not already coming into the market, to supply currency in the circulating medium limit. When it does come, and I predict that it soon will, we will have made one rapid stride toward specie payments. Currency will never go below silver after that."

The remainder of the letter is devoted to the views of the President as to silver as a circulating medium, but these have already been made public in a recent interview.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STRONG BANKS DETERMINED TO RESUME.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—There is a growing feeling of indignation here against the banks that are opposed to speedy resumption. A very considerable number will not resume currency payment on the first of November if they can avoid it. The stronger institutions are angry at the delay, and, if it is prolonged beyond the stipulated time, will establish a new Clearing-House, and return to the good old way of doing business by themselves. Such a course would undoubtedly do the work for the weak institutions, which are growing weaker daily by a steady drain of currency, and by the tendency of customers to transfer their patronage to institutions they are sure of. It is further doubtful if persons having dealings with the banks will submit much longer to a palpable violation of the law under which they were organized. The limit of forbearance is being rapidly approached. The officers of the sound institutions say that they are disgusted at the situation, and ashamed of St. Louis, which is one of the wealthiest cities in the country, and has always boasted of its safe and conservative mode of doing business. The feeling is intensified by the fact that this city is now the only one in the West not doing its banking business on a currency basis.

The flouring mills are running again, but shipments of flour alone are not enough to throw the balance of exchange in our favor. Other kinds of produce must move. St. Louis merchants are mortified to learn that Chicago is sending grain East in about the usual amount. They know perfectly well that if this state of things continues much longer millions of bushels will seek your active city instead of waiting for the movements of slow St. Louis. Currency and Eastern exchange are becoming mere objects of speculation. Some banks of St. Louis are even sending currency to Chicago to procure exchange for their customers. The continued suspension of the banks is merely

A MATTER OF ACCOMMODATION

to perhaps a dozen weak institutions, some of which will have to succumb in any event before many weeks have passed. The reasons of their weakness are various. Most of them have paid interests on deposits during the season when their funds were least in use; others have had too large a country business; all of them have on hand too large an amount of uncertain paper; a few have speculated in county, bridge, and tunnel liabilities.

BANKS THAT ARE ABLE TO RESUME.

The list of the banks that are thought able to resume currency payment at any moment is as follows:

Bank of Commerce,
Butchers' and Drovers',
Capital,
Commercial,
Bank of St. Louis,
Exchange Bank of St. Louis,
First National Bank,
Third National Bank,
Fourth National Bank,
German National Bank,
Iron Mountain National Bank,
Lucas' Bank,
Mechanics' Bank,
Merchants' National,
National Bank of Missouri,
Continental,
St. Louis National,

and the following savings banks: Boatmen's, St. Louis, Citizens', German, Guardian, Hibernia, Mullanphy, Provident, Real Estate, State Savings, and Union Savings.

A few more might perhaps be added to each list. If a new Clearing-House is formed, it will include most of these.

THE EXTENT OF FAILURES.

It is privately reported that several banks whose names have not been made public have failed to meet their balances at the Clearing-House, and have only been able to go on by the courtesy of other banking institutions, which accepted their individual liabilities. The St. Louis newspapers have treated the banks with great consideration, but, in their efforts to prevent a panic, have been a little too indulgent for the general good of the community. Vigorous speaking and writing are wanted.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The condition of the money market slowly improves. Currency, however, continues scarce, owing in great part to the difficulty of making collections and of transmitting them when made. During the present week, but little alleviation is to be expected, except such as may come from the outside. The banks, beside the regular demand from customers, and the ordinary drafts from miscellaneous sources, have to provide for the pay-rolls of several large manufactories which will of course make a considerable strain upon their available resources. After these large calls are out of the way, it is hoped that the lane will be turned. In the outside market rates still rule from 12 to 18 per cent.

THE BANK RETURN

this week seems to be a favorable statement not only as regards the resources, but the strength of the banks. There is an increase of deposits to the amount of $166,900, increase of amounts due to other banks of $79,300. The reserve was increased by $244,600 in specie, and $694,900 in legal tenders. The bank loan shows an increase of $859,800, and the amounts due from other banks have decreased $561,400. The circulation has increased $113,100.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The condition of the United States Treasury indicates that since the 1st of October each of the balances has increased from one-quarter to one-half a million dollars. A little more than $3,500,000 have thus far been drawn from the legal tender reserves, $500,000 of which was paid out yesterday. Only a fraction over $126,000 were collected from internal revenue sources to-day which, with one exception, is the smallest collection on any day for several months.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 14.—The financial feeling here still improves. The stock business mainly suffers. The distress among cattle drovers is very great.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—There is nothing new of a financial or commercial character. The election to-morrow is the absorbing topic in business circles. Legal-tenders are quoted at 91¼ buying, 92¼ selling. The British ship Weatherstield cleared yesterday for England with 34 centals wheat, valued at $70,000. Other vessels depart to-morrow, heavily loaded with wheat and barley, for England. There will be a heavy exportation in a short time.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14.—The scarcity of currency is still severely felt here, though all excitement is over and very little is said of the financial situation by business-men. The Lawrence Savings Bank, which suspended on the 24th of last month, resumed yesterday, and to-day was fully able to meet all demands made upon it.

THE BRADY FAILURE.

The Security Trust Company will resume in a week or two, with an entire new capital of $200,000. The stock which James T. Brady held in the bank, $132,000, has all been given up by him. He has settled his indebtedness with the bank by six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty months' notes, giving as security Tennessee lands and Northern Central Railroad of Ohio bonds. The land he placed at $10 per acre, and the bonds at 70 cents; and in the same manner he settled with all his creditors. He is now in New York, where he has gone into the brokerage business in Wall street. J. T. Brady, a short time before his failure, turned over considerable real estate to his mother, including his dwelling and furniture, and placed an annuity of $1,500 per year upon her.

COTTON MILLS CLOSED.

All the cotton-sheeting mills of Allegheny closed to-day, throwing out of employment some 1,500 hands. They expect to resume in about two weeks. They say that necessary repairs to their machinery demand the stoppage, but this question naturally occurs: Why do they all need repairing at the same time?

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 14.—The monetary situation is gradually improving. The banks are all making full payments in currency and all shipping currency to New York. The demand for discounts is heavier than 6 week ago, and deposits are gradually increasing. It is officially stated that the report that Lake Shore paper has gone to protest originated in the fact that, during the height of the panic in New York, a note of over $100,000, given by the Lake Shore Company to the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, was held for payment several days after maturity. The note was paid, and all other engagements of the Lake Shore Company have since been promptly met. A good deal of surprise was manifested here to-day at the falling off of Vanderbilt stocks, which is supposed to result partly from the meeting of Lake Shore Directors in New York on Monday.

BANK SUSPENSION AT DANVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 14.—The Exchange Bank of John C. Short & Co., failing to obtain the extension of six, nine, and twelve months lately asked for, decided to-day to make a general assignment. Their liabilities to depositors and others are stated at $350,000, and their assets at $800,000. Richard T. Leverich, a wealthy retired merchant of this city, is Assignee.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 14.—Manufacturers are discharging hands to a considerable extent. There is much complaint amongst the Nashville Railroad employes, as they have not been paid off for August and September. The engineers on the road threaten a strike if not paid to-morrow.

The Ohio Falls Car Company has suspended operations until settlement can be made with the railroad companies for a large amount of work done by them. The rolling-mills here have resumed operations, after a temporary suspension of work.

The suspended banks are all paying currency, and doing business much as usual.

ABROAD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Directors of the Bank of England raised the rate of discount this morning from 5 to 6 per cent.

The rate of discount in open market for 3 months' bills is the same as the Bank of England rate.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Two hundred and ninety-five thousand pounds sterling, in bullion, was shipped for New York to-day. Sixty-two thousand pounds, withdrawn from the Bank of England, is nearly all for America.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The bank rate was advanced to-day, in consequence of heavy orders for gold for the United States, amounting in the aggregate to $3,000,000.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Election of Directors of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 14.—To-day was the time appointed for the election of a new Board of Directors for the St. Jo

CITY AND COUNTY TAXES.

Action of the State Board of Equalization.

Commissioner Galloway and the Hon. R. P. Derrickson.

Important Statement by Mr. Derrickson Regarding the Assessment of Chicago.

Letter from the Hon. A. J. Galloway.

The all-absorbing subject of the State assessment was under discussion in the Board of County Commissioners, and Mr. Galloway said that he was not prepared to admit that the assessment of Cook County was excessive. A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday interviewed the Hon. R. P. Derrickson, the member of the State Board of Equalization from the West Side, in order to ascertain that gentleman's opinion on the subject, and the conversation may be thus stated:

Reporter—Mr. Derrickson, did you notice what Mr. Galloway said in the Board of County Commissioners about the assessment of Cook County not being excessive?

Mr. Derrickson—Yes, I did. I know Mr. Galloway very well; he is a personal friend of mine, and makes a very excellent Commissioner. He, however, overlooks certain facts. If the assessments for State purposes was a full one, at the actual cash value of the property in the State, Mr. Galloway would be ri ht

Reporter—How much do you value the taxable property in the State at; I mean at its cash value?

Mr. Derrickson—I do not know; but should not suppose it to be less than $3,000,000,000.

Reporter—Then the assessment of the State is but a partial one.

Mr. Derrickson—If I am right in my estimate, the gross assessment of $1,200,000 of taxables is only 40 per cent of the real value. If Mr. Galloway will calculate a moment, he will find that if $285,000,000 be 40 per cent of the full value, then the full valuation at the same rate would put our taxables at $712,500,000; and I think Mr. Galloway would admit that to be excessive.

Reporter—Did the State Board acknowledge that the assessment was below a cash valuation?

Mr. Derrickson—I tried to get the Board to do so, but failed; while they all personally admitted the fact, they refused to go on the record, saying that it would look bad.

Reporter—Did the Auditor express any opinion on this subject?

Mr. Derrickson—In his report, a year or more ago, he estimated the value of the taxable property at $2,600,000,000. I find that some persons, who know that the property in Cook County is worth more than $285,000,000, do not understand how that valuation can therefore be excessive; but these persons will readily understand it when they remember that the whole assessment was on a basis not higher than 40 per cent, and on the assumption that Cook County has 60 per cent additional which would be taxed if the assessment was on a cash valuation.

Reporter—As the aggregate assessment returned by the Assessors was only nominally increased, how was it managed when $142,000,000 were added to Cook County?

Mr. Derrickson—A corresponding sum was deducted from the several Congressional Districts, and the share of each district deducted from the several counties.

Reporter—That is to say, the assessment, as reported by the Assessors for the other counties, was reduced in the same amount that it was added to Cook County?

Mr. Derrickson—Yes.

Reporter—Then those counties outside of Cook County got rid of $141,000,000 of their own assessment, and had a like sum added to Cook, thus securing that much more revenue from Cook, and that much exemption for themselves.

Mr. Derrickson—That was the effect.

Reporter—Do you suppose Mr. Galloway understood this matter fully?

Mr. Derrickson—I do not think he could. What he made the remark more surprising, coming from him, was that he was Chairman of the County Committee on Equalization. When our assessment was before him, he examined it carefully, and, in some instances at least, reduced the assessment as made by the assessors. He then reported the assessment of $144,000,000, which was sent to Springfield as a fair and just assessment, and I cannot see how, if he understood the matter, he can now say that, to double the assessment certified to by himself as just and proper, is not excessive.

Reporter—Mr. Derrickson, what was the feeling toward Chicago at Springfield?

Mr. Derrickson—I had not been there but a few hours when I found that there was a purpose to make Chicago pay heavily. At first there was talk of making our assessment $400,000,000. With my colleagues, I tried for a long time to remove this feeling, and by argument and reasoning to gain a fair hearing. The case, however, had been "set up" long before the meeting of the Board. There was something behind the Board that drove it on in the purpose to make Chicago a victim. It was claimed that the people in one-half the State were poor, and that up in the north everybody was rich. We had at last to make an open and direct fight, and the result is now public.

Reporter—What do you think about the taxation of capital stock?

Mr. Derrickson—I am not a lawyer, and do not undertake to give legal opinions; but I have no doubt that that part of the Revenue law is unconstitutional. The Constitution provides for taxing tangible property, by valuation; but as regards securities, copyrights, and purchases, it was never intended to tax them by valuation.

Reporter—Mr. Derrickson, are there any persons in Chicago interested in any of these railroads built in part by county and town subscriptions?

Mr. Derrickson—I do not know.

Reporter—There is the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, was that jobbed through by Chicago parties?

Mr. Derrickson—I know nothing about it.

LETTER FROM MR. GALLOWAY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of this morning, I am invited to show wherein the newspapers have "exaggerated the assessment of Cook County as made by the State Board of Equalization." I was somewhat taken by surprise when Commissioner Harrison introduced his extraordinary, and to me, apparently revolutionary preamble and resolutions in the County Board yesterday; and, in stating very briefly some of the reasons why I was unwilling to go upon the record as indorsing the broad statements contained in the preamble, I said that many of the statements made by the newspapers in relation to this matter were exaggerations. That while I regard our present revenue law, if not "iniquitous," as at least containing many unjust provisions, I was not prepared to say that the State Board of Equalization, by substantially doubling the assessment of Cook County, had done so with a view to rob it for the benefit of the counties which are entitled to a drawback under the law of 1869. That Cook County now contains not less than one-sixth of the total population of the State; and as capital or wealth accumulates in great commercial centres in a somewhat greater ratio than the growth of population as compared with rural districts, it was fair to presume that Cook County now contains one-fifth of the taxable wealth of the State; and hence, that an increase of $96,000,000 upon our assessed value of $144,000,000, bringing our equalized value up to $240,000,000, would not be unjust to Cook County. The State Board, having raised our assessment to $285,000,000, really taxes us upon $45,000,000 more than our equitable share, which sum, at 3 mills upon a dollar, a rate ample for the State revenue, would extract from Cook County $135,000 more than her just share of taxes for 1873.

Is this sum, mistakenly exacted from us by the constituted authority of the State of Illinois, sufficient to justify revolutionary action on our part? which would bring our county finances to a dead lock, compel us to throw the few bonds we have in our control upon the market to be sold, under the circumstances, at a heavy discount—and to be ultimately paid by taxation at par with interest; and which we should, finally, be compelled by a mandamus from the Supreme Court to levy the State tax now refused, or take up arms against the State, which, if successful for a time, would only call down upon us the greater power of the United States.

Now, Mr. Editor, in all candor, can we afford to make this issue with the State of Illinois,—*our own State*,—which, less than four years since, voluntarily paid the old "canal debt" out of the State Treasury, and thus turned over the net revenues of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the City of Chicago, to assist in paying the interest upon the city debt contracted in deepening the canal, the chief immediate benefit of which was the securing of ample drainage for the city sewage, and which net revenue could not have found its way into the City Treasury for many years had it not been for the extinguishment of that old canal debt. And, again, but two short years since, when our city was prostrate in the ashes, this same State of ours came promptly forward, and turned over to us the half million a year paid into the State Treasury by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, together with the canal fund then on hand, and in addition, levied a tax of one mill and a half upon every dollar of property assessed in the entire State for two years, and appropriated all of these funds, or so much as should be necessary to repay Chicago the full amount of her lien upon the canal, together with the interest thereon.

I am aware that technically, this was simply reimbursing our people for the money advanced by them under permission obtained from the State. But I am not prepared to go to war with a people who voluntarily taxed themselves for our benefit to the amount of $3,000,000 to pay a debt which never could have matured against *them*, and which never would have been paid by the canal revenues without a large additional expenditure of money to make the Illinois River navigable during the season of low water, and all for the paltry sum of $138,000.

I will here briefly state my understanding of what you call the "Grab law of 1869." The people of a number of counties in which there were no railroads sent delegations to Springfield to secure some kind of aid from the State. They showed that counties situated upon lines between large commercial cities, had, from their favorable position, been supplied with railroad facilities without cost to themselves, and that their taxable property had quadrupled in value in a very few years in consequence thereof, and that the State revenue was thereby largely increased. They then proposed to undertake building railroads for themselves, if the State would grant them for the period of ten years, the increase of taxes paid by them into the State Treasury—claiming that this increased revenue would be largely if not wholly due to the burdens assumed by them in building their roads, and that the State Treasury would receive the full benefit of these increased values for all time after the first ten years.

The Legislature, unwisely I think, accepted this reasoning, and entered into a compact with all communities in the State who chose to avail themselves of the law passed to carry out its provisions, and thereby stimulated the people to vote aid to such railroads.

Whatever you or I may think of the character of such reasoning, or such legislation, it is hardly courteous to call the people who acted under their influence, in good faith, such names as *thieves* and *robbers*. If I am correct in the views and statements herein very imperfectly outlined, you can hardly say that the facts have not been "exaggerated by the newspapers."

The fact nevertheless exists, that the State Board of Equalization has done injustice to Cook County, and it is not my purpose to excuse this manifest wrong, whether mistakenly or purposely done.

A. J. GALLOWAY.

EDUCATIONAL.

Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Association of County Superintendents.

The meeting of the Illinois State Association of County Superintendents of Schools was begun yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the Lecture-room of the Methodist Episcopal Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. The following members of the body were present: The Rev. Thomas W. Hynes, Bond County; I. A. Mercer, Bureau County; T. B. Leal, Champaign County; Albert G. Lane, Cook County; Horace P. Hall, DeKalb County; S. T. Gilmore, Effingham County; David T. Stevens, Moultrie County; George L. Bells, Ogle County; A. W. Darley, Putnam County; S. K. Hatfield, Tazewell County; and S. O. Simonds, Will County; Samuel M. Martin, Morgan County.

John Hull, of McLean County, was chosen President pro tem., and T. B. Leal, of Champaign County, was chosen Secretary. After prayer by Mr. Etheridge, of Chicago, the Association listened to the reading of a paper on the question, "Can We Have Uniformity in the Examination of Teachers?" by O. J. McKim, of Macon County, which, in the absence of Mr. McKim, was read by Mr. Wells, of Ogle County. In the discussion which ensued, those who considered that uniformity was desirable seemed to think that it was not, perhaps, possible to be obtained. Mr. Gilmore, of Effingham County, made some exceedingly pointed and sensible remarks, in which he took ground against uniformity of examination, and against any fixed standard or minimum. Mr. A. G. Lane, of Cook County, followed with some valuable suggestions as to uniformity of time in examination.

The afternoon session took place at 2 o'clock, in the rooms of the Board of Education, No. 84 LaSalle street. Mr. Packard and Mr. Rice, both of Perry County, were elected honorary members of the body of Superintendents.

Superintendent Mercer, of Bureau County, read a paper in which he proposed to show how many recitations should be required weekly in any study. The general expression of the meeting, endorsed the views of the reader, that free criticism on the part of the scholars, and more frequent examinations were preferable to so much reciting.

A paper was to have been read on "Our Present System of County Supervision of Schools," but it was not forthcoming. A discussion on the subject was carried on for some time, the main point of argument being whether women were better suited for the mending of their husbands' pants or carrying on the work of County Superintendents. The supporters of the latter proposition are decidedly in the majority.

SANITARY MATTERS.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Johnson in the chair. There was also present a full Board.

The Committee on Sanitary Police reported the reduction of the force by the dismissal of Officers McMahon, Hanafin, Lybrant, and Lynch. The report was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the reduction of the number of Sanitary Inspectors, reported, recommending that the force be reduced from five to three Inspectors, each to have charge of one division of the city, as follows: West Side, Dr. Van Doyer; North Side, Dr. Williams; South Side, Dr. Mannheimer.

The Health Officer reported 389 nuisances abated during the past week. The Alcohol Works and Shufeldt's distillery had not complied with the notice to remove their cattle, and Leitch & Dickinson had received 560 head of cattle within a few days.

Sanitary Superintendent Miller presented his regular mortality report for the week ending Oct. 11, 1873, which set forth the following facts: The total number of deaths for the week was 149, showing a decrease of 13 as compared with the week previous, and a decrease of 6 as compared with the corresponding week last year. Of these, 78 were under two years; 89 were males, 60 females; one colored; 39 married and 110 single.

During the week the highest rate of mortality was in the Sixteenth Ward, there being one death in 1,278 persons; the next was in the Seventh, being one death in 1,383; the lowest was in the Fifth Ward, being one death in 18,564 persons. There was an increase of five deaths by smallpox, and four in infected houses. Dr. Miller complains of the obstinate resistance to vaccination and isolation made by North Side residents.

The report was placed on file, and the Board adjourned.

Plow-Trial.

There will be a trial of gang and sulky plows on the farm of Joseph Fellows, 2 miles west of Johnstown Centre, and 8 miles east of Janesville, Wis., on Wednesday, the 22d of October, 1873.

Everybody is invited to attend, especially farmers, manufacturers, and dealers in gang and sulky plows.

—The Prairie du Chien *Union* reports that since May last six bodies have been recovered out of the river at that place. Four of them have a mystery connected with them, which will probably never be unraveled. Another body was found afloat in the Mississippi, opposite Lower Town, on Saturday morning.

THE UNITARIANS.

Annual Meeting of the Chicago Conference of Churches.

Reports from the Pastors of Several Societies.

Discussion on "The Church of the Future."

MORNING SESSION.

The Quarterly Conference of the Unitarian churches comprising the Chicago District assembled yesterday forenoon at Unity Church, corner of North Dearborn and Whitney streets. Quite a large number of delegates were present, among them being the following clergymen: The Rev. Robert Collyer, Laird Collier, C. W. Wendte, M. J. Savage, J. C. M. Hewitt, J. H. Jones, H. M. Simmons, J. Ferretti, M. J. Miller, S. S. Hunting, E. Powell, C. Parker. The following Universalist clergymen were also present: The Rev. Dr. Forrester and the Rev. Mr. Reed, of Rockford, and the Rev. Mr. Crumm.

The proceedings were inaugurated by a devotional meeting led by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt.

In the absence of the President, the Hon. F. Church, of Valparaiso, Ind., was called to the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Hewitt was chosen Secretary.

The report of the Secretary, consisting of minutes of previous meetings, was read by the Rev. C. W. Wendte.

Reports from the churches of the district were then made by the delegates. The Rev. C. W. Wendte said the Fourth Church was getting along well, and that the church was full of spirit and hope. The Rev. Laird Collier said his congregation had got into its new house of worship. The congregation had largely increased, twenty-five new families being on the visiting list. The Sunday-school was small because there were not many children in the society. Otherwise the congregation was never so strong as now. The Rev. Robert Collyer reported the congregation of Unity Church to be steadily increasing. Last Sunday he was listened to by an audience of 700. The Sunday-school was in a flourishing condition. The Rev. M. J. Savage, of the Third Church, said he had not been connected with it long, but he believed it was getting on well, from all he saw. The congregation was in good spirits. The church at Valparaiso, represented by the Rev. C. Parker, the Rev. E. Powell, and the Hon. F. Church, was reported in a prosperous condition and hopeful for the church. The Rev. C. W. Wendte reported that the church at Detroit was flourishing under the guidance of its pastor, and that the church at Ann Arbor was progressing. The churches at Kalamazoo, Grand Haven, and Geneva were reported to be without pastors, but were sustained by occasional preaching.

On motion, the reading of further reports was suspended until the afternoon.

The Rev. M. J. Savage then read an essay on the "Platform of the Church of the Future," which was well received. The speaker said there were three planks in his platform: 1. Intellectual Freedom; 2. Moral Faith.

The Rev. Laird Collier said he believed that all that was good in any church would be retained in the Church of the Future, and all that was evil rejected. What was lacked at present was a point around which to rally, and which the future church would contain.

The Rev. C. W. Wendte said he stood on the platform, "Truth, Manhood, and God," included all things.

The Rev. Robert Collyer said he was pleased with the essay, but would have liked it better if the plank, "You shall be devout," had been added to the platform.

The Rev. J. Ferreti, formerly a Bishop of the Greek Church, and now pastor of the Unitarian church at Baraboo, Wis., told how his mind underwent a change in religious matters.

The Conference then adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

It reassembled at the appointed hour, the Hon. F. Church in the chair, and a larger audience present.

A delegate suggested that, as there was little or no difference between Unitarianism and Universalism, the representatives of the latter faith, if any were present, be invited to express their views, and point out such differences as might exist between the two bodies. There was no response.

A lady named Mrs. Mott asked if women were included in the invitation.

The Chair replied in the affirmative, and requested her to proceed.

She then announced herself as a prophet of the coming woman in the Church of the Future.

The time was drawing near when woman would occupy the pulpit and every other office in the church. The Church of the Future would not be altogether a man's church; the voice of woman would be heard. This would be only right, for the inspiration of God came to woman as well as man.

Mrs. Mott's remarks were loudly applauded.

There being no reports of committees or from churches, the Rev. M. J. Miller, of Geneseo, read an essay on "The Outlook," the prospect of the Unitarian faith in the West. He believed it was very flattering, and work was progressing favorably.

The Rev. S. S. Hunting, Secretary of the Western Conference, also spoke encouragingly on the outlook, and referred to the difficulty of getting young men to engage in missionary work. This was due to the fact that there was no money to pay living expenses.

The Rev. Mr. Powell, of Valparaiso, said he knew the truth of that better than anybody. He went through Wisconsin on a preaching tour not long since, and he and his family had to suffer financially while he was gone. A missionary could do nothing on an empty stomach, and the fact that his wife and children were in need of clothing and other necessaries of life was not calculated to aid a man in religious work. He was all very well to talk about mountain-tops and ineffable joy and other spreadeagle matters when a man got $5,000 or $10,000 a year for it, but the poor preacher could not do it.

The Rev. Robert Collyer said he believed in every word the former speaker had said. He had gone through it himself. There was a remedy for it, however. If the poor preacher who went on missionary work only asked for the necessary contributions to carry him through he would get them. A little "cheek" would aid them in this work.

The Rev. Laird Collier said he had done better work when he was getting only $30 a year. He could speak then better than he can now, when he was getting $5,000. He did not know why his congregation paid him so much. He had not asked for it, and supposed he would not get it unless his people were able to pay him. He believed the people would always pay when they could afford it. He had been offered $7,500 per annum three years ago, but utterly refused to take it, because he did not think he was honestly worth it. He believed the money would be forthcoming if the disposition to work and speak the Word existed.

The Rev. C. W. Wendte gave some interesting personal experiences as a preacher, which created considerable merriment.

The Rev. Mr. Hunting again spoke on the financial question. Young clergymen should not be expected to work without money enough to pay their living expenses. It would not be just to ask them to travel on their own money. He for one would be willing to donate a percentage of his salary to the support of those missionaries.

The Rev. Mr. Powell said he did not want the delegates to go away with the impression that he was unable to support his family. He simply wanted to illustrate the difficulties which beset the missionary in his struggles for the good of the church.

The Rev. Robert Collyer said he would hold to his original belief, that the people would pay a man just what he was worth, and until that time came he would have to exercise some "cheek."

The Rev. Mr. Parker, of Valparaiso, gave his personal experience. He had gone from the equator toward either pole in the matter of salary. He had received probably the smallest and largest salaries of any man present. Once he was paid $15,000, and he was not remarkably happy then either, for the money was in Confederate bonds. He believed that men would get what they were worth, and that man was not fit for the ministry who were afraid to stand alone by God's truth.

The Chairman spoke of the lack of method in the management of church affairs. He said there ought to be a conference planned so that the large number of people who do not believe in orthodoxy may be supplied with preaching. In the State of Indiana there were more people out of churches than in them, and those were the people who ought to be looked after. He believed that the present Conference ought to organize so as to reach those people in the easiest possible way.

The Rev. Mr. Collyer offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Conference recommend that all churches within its limits contribute the present year to the funds of the American Unitarian Association.

The Rev. J. L. Jones read the programme to be carried out at the Fourth Unitarian Church.

The Rev. M. J. Savage, of Chicago, and the Rev. Carson Parker, of Valparaiso, were admitted to membership of the Conference.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Wendte, it was decided that the Executive Committee should compile the names of the Unitarian churches and their pastors, together with their locations, and post them in the public places, for the benefit of travelers.

After the singing of a hymn and the benediction by the Rev. Robert Collyer, the Conference adjourned until this morning.

TO-DAY.

The Sunday-School Convention will take place at the Fourth Unitarian Church. There will be three sessions,—morning, afternoon, and evening,—with a collation at noon. Essays will be read and addresses made by the Revs. J. L. Jones, F. L. Hosmer, W. H. Spencer, Robert Collyer, R. L. Collier, C. W. Wendte, J. C. M. Hewitt, H. M. Simmons, and other Sunday-school workers. The remainder of the time will be occupied with model lessons, question-box discussion of objects and methods, and a general review of the liberal Sunday-school interests of the West. Sunday-schools are requested to send delegates (six for each school), and all teachers, parents, and friends are requested to attend the sessions, which will begin at 9, 1, and 7½ o'clock, respectively.

THE LAKE TUNNEL.

The Work of Pumping Out Going Ahead Successfully.

The pumping out of the lake tunnel progressed satisfactorily all day yesterday, but without haste. The new shaft having been allowed to fill with water during the discontinuance of work in it, the two shafts were emptied at the same time, in order that the pressure might be equal between them. It was found that when the water in the shafts had been lowered about half way, the connection between them entirely ceased, and it was not therefore desirable to reopen it by pumping from one faster than from the other. The pumping in the old shaft is performed by a steam-pump at the crib, and by two others on shore at the Water-Works. The new shaft is emptied by a large bailer, worked by a steam-engine. When the gates of the old shaft were closed, it was found that they needed considerable packing to prevent a certain amount of leakage, and, nothing else being available, a supply of rice on hand among the commissary stores of the crib laborers was used for the gate-packing, and was found to be quite successful. The pumping will continue until the water is completely exhausted from the tunnel, which will probably be some time this morning, and the workmen will then be in readiness to proceed immediately with the drift from the "eye" of the new shaft south to the line of the new tunnel. It is not considered probable that there will be any great amount of difficulty in getting the masonry started, but if there should still be trouble with the soft clay which was churned up by the pneumatic pressure along the sides of the shaft above the "eye," all this soft clay will be removed from the bottom as it is forced down, and the filling of clay and straw in bags will be continued until the whole opening (which was formerly about six feet by two in size) is packed tight, small holes will be cut through the side of the shaft and iron rods used to pin the mass together and keep it from "stumping" down any further.

A visit to the crib with Mr. Cheshbrough, City Engineer, yesterday, showed that the masonry of the crib itself progressing rapidly, and everything in readiness to push the new tunnel along as soon as the start can be successfully made.

THE SUICIDE OF I. ENDICOTT SMITH.

PARKERSVILLE, Kan., Oct. 9, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You certainly will not refuse me the insertion of these few lines, in order to vindicate myself before my friends who may have read the inclosed piece. [The paragraph refers to the recent suicide of Mr. I. Endicott Smith in Chicago, and says: "For some time past the mind of deceased has been affected,—the particular mania, of late, having been a fancy that his wife had adopted the Woodhullian idea of social infamy, and that she was about to become a 'medium.'"] Knowing nothing of the so-called Woodhull Convention, my husband could not have had the mania that "*his* wife had adopted the Woodhullian idea of social infamy." I have been a clairvoyant for years, and practiced before the public as such in Philadelphia and Chicago. I don't think any person could or would say aught against my character or deportment. I am not a Spiritualist. Mr. Smith and myself were of the school of "Parkerites," and believed in the progression of the soul after death. Dr. Baron and lady will inform you that Mr. Smith spoke highly of his wife and children even to the last day of his life." I was only 19 years of age, and my husband 20 years, when we were made one before God. For twenty-three years we lived and loved, as we commenced, like little children. It was by his wish that I came to Kansas,—not to visit friends, but, with my children, to find and make a home for land we had entered here. Upon learning Mr. Smith was ill, I hastened to Chicago, only to hear—just Heaven, help me!—he was dead. Mr. Editor, my grief is all I can bear; my burden is too great. When I read of the fear of "his wife's social degradation" being the cause, those only who are called upon to sustain like griefs can judge of my feelings.

I hope you will do me the justice to publish this in your paper, with a request that papers that have copied the accusation will please publish the refutation. Respectfully,

MRS. M. SMITH.

A NEW DODGE.

If Hattie Allen can't raise money in one way, she will in another. Her exploits in paneling greenhorns from the country have been exposed recently. She has now assumed a new role, which caught Mr. Charles Whitney. Last Friday afternoon, as Mr. W. was going along State street, he was addressed by a "very innocent looking girl," who asked him the way to Van Buren street. Mr. Whitney, who is a very polite gentleman, ready to give ladies and reporters any information that he may possess, was only too glad to inform Hattie, for she was the "innocent girl," that he would show her the way to Van Buren street; indeed, he was going that way himself. Hattie then began weeping, throwing in between sobs, a pitiful story of being lost in this great city, having a brother on the North Side whom she couldn't find, and a room on Van Buren street that she had also lost the trace of. Of course, this tale enlisted the sympathy of Mr. Whitney, and he kindly offered to officiate as mentor and pilot, and help her find her room. After a long search, they found it, and had no sooner got inside than a loud rap was heard on the door. Hattie flew into Mr. Whitney's arms, begging him to protect her, and in the meantime abstracted a roll of bills from his pocket, substituting instead a roll of paper. When she became calm she left the room, and Mr. W. departed, only to find he had been robbed. He called an officer, who went with him, to find that the bird had flown. She was arrested, however, afterwards, and held by Banyon to the Criminal Court in $1,700 bail.

How the Old Horse Died.

From the Turf, Field, and Farm.

Gen. Otto Frederick Marshall, of the Town of Wheeler, Steuben County, owned for twenty-two years a horse that died a short time since, apparently because he felt himself injured or slighted by his master. The horse was 28 years old, and appeared as well as usual. Gen. Marshall had driven him to the Post-Office, a distance of one mile and a half, once a day during all that time. Every day, unless it was Sunday, the old horse made his regular pilgrimage, driven by his owner to the Post-Office. At length, one evening a short time ago, the General thought he would drive another horse, and leave the old horse at home. On his way back from the office, he met the old horse, who evidently surmised that something wrong had happened, and had broken out of the pasture. The old fellow made his trip as usual to the Post-Office, and returning, entered the pasture, lay down, and died.

THE COURTS.

A Wealthy Woman's Efforts to Procure a Divorce.

Another $10,000 Personal Injury Suit.

A Variety of Items from the Bankruptcy Court.

Yesterday's Proceedings Before the Supreme Court.

Judge Farwell was engaged yesterday in trying a divorce case, in which Mary J. Patten was complainant, and Charles W. Patten defendant. The bill charges that complainant was married in 1864, and they lived together until March, 1871, when defendant left her, and has ever since continued to desert her. The answer denies this allegation, and represents that defendant was in business in New Orleans, and was obliged to be away, but had no intention to desert his wife. Complainant lives on Cottage Grove avenue, and is worth $100,000 or $150,000. When she married she had about $20,000. In the spring of 1871 she commenced a suit against her husband for an account, claiming he owed her a large sum for rents and notes collected for her, and her share in a hotel at Centralia, which she aided largely in buying. The defendant claims that he is entitled to large offsets, and that she now owes him about $2,000. A trial resulted in a verdict of about $8,000 for Mrs. Patten. The case was appealed, and is now pending in the Supreme Court. The suit for separate maintenance is also undecided.

The bill for divorce was commenced in April last, and the evidence shows that both parties, though middle-aged, have rather sharp tempers, and have constantly been in controversy about Mrs. Patten's property,—she wishing to get it entirely in her control, and he wishing to keep and manage it for her. The only act for which divorce is asked is for desertion, and defendant claims that the animus of his absence is material; that though he was away two years or over, yet, if he expected to return, there was no desertion. The defendant was during the war an ardent Democrat, and was one of those arrested for attempting to aid rebel soldiers to escape from Camp Douglas, and taken to Cincinnati for trial.

The case was concluded and taken under advisement by the Judge.

CONSOLIDATION SUIT IN CICERO.

The Town of Cicero yesterday filed a petition in the Superior Court to have just compensation made for the damages to be occasioned by extending and opening Marion street from the north line of Pennsylvania avenue to Chicago avenue. The petitioners are the names of the property-owners along said proposed street, so far as known: Ludwig Schmidt, John W. Leinbeer, John Darling, Fred Truester, Henrietta Koch, Fred Tepper, Fred Tappendorf, Joseph Kitterstrings, William, Adolph, and Anna Prussing and their guardian Fred Schmidt, Hugh Kennedy, and E. O. Goke.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

Judge Hester was engaged in hearing a suit brought by Bridget Martin and her husband against the city for damages sustained by a defective sidewalk or crossing, to the amount of $10,000. It appears that complainant in August, 1867, was riding on Rawson street in a light express wagon, and while turning on Wright street the covering of gutter gave way and she was thrown violently to the ground fracturing her left wrist, and rupturing her right side. She recovered a judgment in 1868 for about $6,000, which was carried to the Supreme Court and remanded on the ground of wrong instructions having been given. The case was yesterday tried a second time. The case was given to the jury and the verdict will be given this morning. There is little question about the verdict, the only difference being in regard to the amount that should be given.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

A rule to show cause and provisional warrant of seizure were issued against Thomas Madden. The claim is on an open account of $552.55.

In the case of the Illinois Agricultural Works a rule was entered for Joshua F. Norton to show cause by the 24th why he should not deliver to the Assignee certain notes. An injunction was issued to restrain him from disposing of the notes, and an order for his examination on the 21st. A rule was also entered against Felix Moore, John B. Galloway, and W. H. Morrison to show cause why they should not deliver to the Assignee certain property held by them.

The West River National Bank filed a petition in bankruptcy against E. M. Dennis and Adolph Richon, claiming about $500 due on two notes, and that payment thereof has been suspended more than 4 days.

Joel D. Harvey, as Receiver of the Scandinavian National Bank, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Henry Ricke and Charles Ohm, claiming that they owe him $5,000 on a note, which they have neglected to pay for fourteen days, and have also made a fraudulent assignment of their property.

An order was entered for the examination of Salkey and Gerson on Friday next at 11 o'clock.

BANKRUPT INSURANCE MATTERS.

Before Register Hibbard, yesterday, some rebutting testimony was offered on behalf of the National Loan & Trust Company, who, it will be remembered, have claims against the State Insurance Company to the amount of about $230,000, whose exclusion or acceptance of these disputed claims will decide whether the State can make another dividend or not. The examination will continue to-day.

F. C. Hoag, Assignee of the Lumberman's Insurance Company, filed a schedule with Register Hibbard yesterday, showing:

Cash on hand Sept. 1	$31,680.55
Expense disbursed	24.00
Cash on hand Oct. 1	$31,580.24

COUNTY COURT.

In the case against the Village of Jefferson the objections to special assessment No. 4 were overruled and the assessment confirmed. The objections of R. Jones were overruled, except as to the fact of no grade being established, which was continued, and a plat or diagram of the street be made and filed with the assessment roll.

SUITS IN EQUITY.

John Brenning and C. P. H. Dose filed a bill against William A. St. Clair, Bridget Young, and Nord Griffin, to foreclose a trust deed on Lot 8, in Block 7, in Waller's subdivision, in section 20, 39, 14, to secure the payment of $600.

An attachment suit for $10,594.75 was commenced in the Circuit Court yesterday by Albert W. Webster and Henry A. Eastman against M. W. Stone, the claim being for advances in buying wheat.

In the case of Quinlan against Williams, a judgment was rendered for plaintiff for $5,210.11. The suit was for corn bought by defendants for plaintiff.

James Bruce instituted an action in assumpsit against Peter H. DuVerret for $3,000.

Charles H. Bissell brought an action of assumpsit against the Weber Furniture Company for $5,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against William Istal for $2,000.

A judgment by confession for $1,000 was entered by Henry L. Hill against Benjamin F. Downing.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—The Supreme Court met this morning at half-past 8 o'clock. Mr. Justice Walker and Mr. Justice Craig having left for home on the early morning train, there were present the Hon. Sidney Breese, Chief Justice, and the Associate Justices McAllister, Sheldon, Scott, and Schofield. The following motions, previously submitted, were disposed of as indicated:

BY MR. JUSTICE SCHOFIELD.

423—Lyman Covington v. William Payne. Motion for extension of time for appellee to file briefs. The time is extended ten days.

126—Jacob R. Shipherd v. Burgess P. Field. A similar motion. The time is extended ten days.

214—William H. Hoyt v. Jacob R. Shipherd. A similar motion, and the same extension of time is allowed.

409—C. O. & T. R. V. & R. P. Co. v. Jacob P. Black et al. This cause was argued orally by appellee. The rule of the Court requires that the printed argument should be filed at the time the oral argument is made. The motion to file additional briefs is denied.

BY MR. JUSTICE SHELDON.

327—The L. R. & M. & S. W. Co. v. G. T. Reeves. The appeal in this case was dismissed on a previous day of the term by appellant himself, on account of his inability to file a bill of exceptions incorporating the evidence. There is a motion now made by appellee for damages. We are satisfied the appeal was not taken for delay, and therefore do not think it a case where damages can be allowed. The motion is denied.

BY MR. JUSTICE WALKER.

547 to 551, inclusive—Michael Gould v. The President and Trustees of the Town of Lake. The appeals were dismissed on motion of appellees, the same having been settled.

Counsel for appellee, on a former day of this term, came in and suggested the death of the appellant, and made a motion for a rule to be served upon the administratrix of the estate to show cause, ten days after that time, why the appeals should not be dismissed for want of prosecution. We have proof of personal service of that rule. No steps have been taken in the matter. A motion is now made to dismiss the appeals. The motion will be allowed, and the appeals dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

BY MR. JUSTICE SCOTT.

466—David McWilliams et al. v. Richard P. Morgan. Affirmed with 5 per cent damages.

471—C. & N. W. R. Company v. Same. The appellee enters a motion in each of these cases for an extension of time to file briefs and arguments. The motions are allowed by the Court, and from the showing made we think it is proper that the time should be extended. It is accordingly extended ten days in each case.

BY MR. JUSTICE CRAIG—SUPREME COURT.

240—A. L. S. R. Railway Company v. Supervisor and Clerk of Odell Spring Township, Wayne County. The Attorney-General moves to dismiss the writ of error for leave to withdraw the petition and answer by stipulation. The motion will be allowed.

NEW MOTIONS.

25—Mary J. Worrell, J. Worrell et al. v. Minnie A. Patten et al. Motion to set aside order taking case on call; also, that defendants in error may enter their appearance and file briefs by the 25th inst.

554—Christopher C. Gowell v. Adams Smith. Motion to dismiss appeal on short record. Appeal dismissed with 10 per cent damages.

505—Harriet Steel v. Therese Le Frambolse. Mr. Gondy.—There is an affidavit on file showing that Mrs. Le Frambolse died March, 1873. The judgment was of January, 1873. The motion now is to vacate and set aside the judgment, and then that the suit abate. It was a suit for dower.

CALL OF CASES PREVIOUSLY PASSED.

The Chief Justice then called the list of cases previously passed, and the following disposition of them was made:

274—Richards Iron-Works v. Thomas Glennon et al. Taken on call.

721—Lizzie M. Chase v. Calvin De Wolf. Taken on call.

523—Livingston Compton v. William Payne. Taken on call.

539—Weed Sewing Machine Company v. Sarah G. Smith. Taken on call.

340—Samuel York v. Sophia Sloan et al. Taken on call.

523—Charles W. Allen et al v. John Watt. Taken on call.

572—A. H. Miller v. Robert F. Molaner et al. Judgment affirmed under the rule.

579—Henry J. Rose v. Oliver W. Crow. Taken on call.

358—John E. Sutherland et al. v. Adeline B. Sutherland. Time for filing briefs not expiring until this evening, this case was passed.

606—Joseph Gardner et al. v. Patrick Kennedy. Time for filing briefs and abstracts not having expired this case was passed.

502—C. O. & I. C. R. R. Co. v. Nicholas Troesch. Cause set for argument on Tuesday, Oct. 28.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Court then adjourned until Wednesday, Oct. 22, at half-past 2 o'clock.

ST. LOUIS.

The Missouri Grand Lodge of Masons in Session.

Senator Ingalls Denies that He Is Seeking Office for His Friends.—An Advocate of Female Suffrage Will Not Pay Taxes.

Special Dispatch The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The Missouri Grand Lodge of Masons met this morning at the Temple on Market street. Of the 509 lodges in the State more than 300 were represented, by an aggregate of over 400 delegates. Samuel R. Owens, Grand Master of California, Mo., presided. The early part of the day was passed in examining credentials. Four hundred dollars were appropriated for the suffering brethren in Memphis, and $100 for those of Shreveport. The afternoon was occupied by the address of Grand Master Owens. He represented the Order in the State as in a flourishing condition, comprising now over 90,000 members.

This evening has been spent in what is called the exemplification of the work. The proposition that the Grand Lodge purchase the temple in which it now owns $19,000 of paid up stock, will be discussed to-morrow. The purchase will probably be made. It is not expected that an adjournment will be reached before Friday.

Senator Ingalls, of the United States Senate, Ingalls, of Kansas, who has just returned home, denies the reports that have been telegraphed from Washington that he, while in that city, made strenuous efforts to have certain Federal office-holders removed, and his own particular friends appointed in their stead. He says that he neither asked nor obtained a say in official changes whatever, and that his visit to Washington was for an entirely different purpose, relating to postal facilities in Western Kansas and matters involving the interest of the settlers on the Sac and Fox and neutral

EDUCATIONAL.

Regular Meeting of the Public School Board.

It Indorses the Suspension of a Principal for Cruelty to a Pupil.

A Committee Appointed to Investigate the Matter.

Appointments, Transfers, Resignations, and Confirmations of Teachers.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. President King occupied the chair, and there were also present Inspectors Bluthardt, Bonfield, Calkins, Goggin, Oleson, Olinger, Richberg, Runyan, Stone, Wells, and Wilcox.

President King said he felt it to be his duty to call the attention of the Board to the following correspondence relating to a recent case of corporal punishment in the Cottage Grove School:

CHICAGO, Oct. 8, 1873.

Leander Stone, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: It pains me beyond measure to report that Mr. James R. Broomell has punished with a rawhide a boy in his school without consultation, and in an outrageous manner, according to the statements of the mother, Mrs. Woodruff. Mr. Broomell admits cutting the face of the boy with the whip. I have asked the mother to report the case to the Board. I hope you will give the case immediate attention, that the truth may be known. It seems so unkind in a case so out of time after what has been done. Very sorrowfully yours,

S. L. PICKARD,
Superintendent of Schools.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1873.

James R. Broomell, Esq., Principal Cottage Grove School:

DEAR SIR: Upon information communicated to me by Mr. Pickard, Superintendent of Schools, and Mr. Stone, Committee on the Cottage Grove School, of the cruel manner in which you, with a rawhide, punished one of the scholars of your school, I, as President of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago, do hereby, with the advice of the said Pickard and Stone, suspend you from the position of Principal of the Cottage Grove School. Yours respectfully,

W. H. KING, President Board of Education.

The following communication, addressed to the Board by Mr. Broomell, was then read:

CHICAGO, Oct. 13, 1873.

The Hon. W. H. King, President Board of Education:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 11th inst., suspending me from the position of Principal of Cottage Grove School, alleged cruelty, in punishing a scholar in my school with a rawhide.

As I am informed, the subject will probably come before the next regular meeting of the Board of Education, and believing the Board will be disposed to hear both sides of the matter at issue, and to weigh all the facts in the case before taking action, I have considered it submit a candid statement of the matter as it presents itself to my mind.

On Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 8, Oscar Woodruff was sent to my office by his teacher for serious and continued misdemeanor in the school-room. He was previously informed that she was having much trouble with him, and that she feared it would be necessary to suspend him; also, that she had several times written to his parents in regard to his conduct without receiving any reply with reference to it, either in person or by note, and without effecting any improvement in his deportment. I knew that his father was from home most of the time, and that his mother had been an invalid for several months. I believed at the time that the administration of moderate punishment was the best thing I could do for the boy.

Four blows in all were struck—none of them heavy. By throwing up his arm he received part of the force of one blow upon one cheek; which left a mark for the time. But for this slight accident the punishment would have been mild, as it was intended to be. The instrument used was a light, slender raw-hide about twenty-two inches long. These are the simple facts of the case.

I will briefly rehearse what seem to me to be the palliating circumstances of the case: 1. The boy was insolently disobedient during recess. The fact that I was informed of this, and no improvement had resulted. The father was away from the city and could not be reached. I thought it better to punish the boy than to send him home and turn him into the street. 2. In the absence of any legislation by your Board on the matter of corporeal punishment, I was not aware that I would violate any rule by using it. I reported the case to the Superintendent, at the earliest practicable day, and did so at once on account of the accident referred to. 3. Although I know the Superintendent does not approve of the occasional use of moderate corporeal punishment, I believed it still left optional with the Principals to use it when they were conscientiously clear that it was the best thing to do. On reporting the case to the Superintendent, I was somewhat surprised that I had resorted to this method of discipline without first consulting him. This I most certainly would have done had I understood such was his wish. 4. The tenor of your letter to me and your letter indicates that my offense consists in the simple use of the instrument named, I deem it proper to say that I have the impression, growing out of frequent consultations on modes of discipline with other Principals, that the use of a similar instrument has not been infrequent in times past among the most successful teachers. My defense is that the cruelty of a punishment depends upon *the manner* of it, and not upon the instrument used. That the punishment in this case was not severe, is attested by the fact that no complaint has been made of any marks upon the boy's person except the one resulting from the accident, and this wholly disappeared within a short time. 5. I most positively disclaim any intention of acting arbitrarily in the matter, or of compromising any one connected with our schools.

In conclusion, I deem it my duty to all parties concerned to express my regret at having made what proved to be an unfortunate choice of discipline in this case, and to say emphatically that whatever my private opinion may be as to the advantages of corporeal punishment, I cannot, and never intention to, and always has been, to observe strictly the rules of your Board and the instruction of the Superintendent. Respectfully,

J. R. BROOMELL.

The following resolutions, which were offered by Inspector Stone, were adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the President in suspending James R. Broomell from the position of Principal of the Cottage Grove School be and hereby is approved, sanctioned, and ratified by this Board; and further,

Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized and requested to appoint a Committee, consisting of three members, one of whom shall be the Superintendent of Schools, to examine into the matter of the punishment of Oscar Woodruff by James R. Broomell, on the 8th day of October, 1873, with power to reinstate said Broomell into the position of Principal of the Cottage Grove School, if said Committee shall deem such restoration advisable.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Stone, Wells, and Pickard as such Committee.

The following report of the Committee on the Appointment of Teachers was confirmed:

Appointments—Alice Sturtevant, to the Wells School; Mary S. Elliott, to the Haven School; Maria P. Whipple, to the Cottage Grove School; Mary McMahon, to the Carpenter School; Mary O. Ayres, to the Hayes School; Francella S. Milner, to the Lincoln School; Nellie Vinton, to the Mitchell Street School; Nellie White, to the Polk Street School; Charley F. Brackett and Sarah F. Young, to the Sangamon Street School; Martha J. Condon, to the Wentworth Avenue School; Elvira Pennell, to the Ravenswood School; Mattie A. Richards, C. Lauretta Miller, and Henrietta Unna, temporarily appointed until further assignment.

Transferred—Aura A. Culver, from the Sangamon to the Lincoln Street School.

Resigned—Annie L. Hill, Sarah J. Waugh, Lizzie A. Gross, and Ida G. McIntosh.

Per Contra—Minnie McDowell, Jennie School; Jennie Bagley, Rhode School; Clara A. Lang, Franklin School; Marguerite R. Brockings, Mosely School; Lizzie Fitzgerald and Mary Greene, Foster School; Annie E. Waldo, Ogden School; Emma L. Bracken, Wells School; M. Lois Taylor, Belle Haskell, and Mattie J. Baker, Carpenter School; Inez L. Parks and Mary Conley, Cottage Grove School; Minnie Barnard, Haven School; Hope Stockwell, Mitchell Street School; Douglas School; Nellie Galvin, Mitchell Street School; Sarah J. Ford, Sangamon Street School; Maggie Burke, Kate Cowan, and Mary Thomas, Haven School.

The Board then adjourned.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

Opinion of Justice McAllister in the Case of Sherwin, Convicted of An Outrage—The Accused to Have a New Trial.

The following is an abstract of the opinion of Judge McAllister, filed day before yesterday, in the case of John R. Sherwin vs. The People, etc.

The opinion recites that an indictment for rape upon one Bertha Kaninska was presented to the Criminal Court of Cook County, July 12, 1873, a capias issued, and the accused arrested. That two days thereafter, the accused was arraigned, and a plea of not guilty was entered. The case was then set for trial four days later, on the 18th day of the same month. The accused immediately prepared for trial by causing a subpœna to be issued for his witnesses, among whom was one Mary Kehoe. The latter was never served by reason of her temporary absence from the county. When the case was called for trial, the accused presented his affidavit asking that the case be continued until the August term, then only three weeks distant, to enable him to procure the testimony of Mary Kehoe, shown to be only temporarily absent. He expected to prove by her that the complaint against witness had told Mary Kehoe that she had been violated by the accused, that he had not tried to violate her, but that she wanted to make some money out of him. On being answered by Mary Kehoe that he had no money, the complaining witness had said that he had rich relations, who would pay well to have her drop the prosecution. The Court overruled the motion for continuance, the accused was found guilty, and the punishment fixed at five years in the Penitentiary. The Court also overruled a motion for a new trial, and gave judgment in accordance with the verdict.

Error may be assigned for overruling a motion for continuance as well as for a new trial. If the affidavit for a continuance presented a proper case, it was error to overrule the application.

After reciting the essential requisites of such an affidavit, the opinion states that, if the facts set forth in the affidavit of the accused were really material, and so shown, then the affidavit was sufficient, as in all other respects it is above criticism. The proposition that Mary Kehoe's evidence was material does not admit of controversy, and it was a manifest error to overrule the motion for continuance.

The second exception was to the exclusion of testimony showing lack of chastity on the part of complainant. It is the general rule that the character of the prosecutrix may be impeached.

The counsel for plaintiff in error wished to show previous voluntary intercourse while she lived at the house of his stepfather. The evidence was offered for a legitimate purpose, and might have been competent as a preliminary inquiry.

The remark of the Court could not have been otherwise than prejudicial to the accused, and was not proper even if the evidence was properly excluded.

The judgment of the Court below will be reversed and the cause remanded.

BRET HARTE.

His Lecture Last Evening on "The Argonauts of '49."

A Large Audience and an Entertaining Discourse.

Yesterday evening the Kingsbury Music Hall underwent its third dedication. A couple of weeks ago it was consecrated to song and oratory by the mass-meeting of the "People's Party," where Frank Lambard sung and Mr. Hesing made a speech. A little later it was put in possession of it in the name of Theodore Thomas, and last night Bret Harte began the lecture season there. On all these occasions the attendance has been large, but that yesterday was exceptionally so. Curiosity to see the celebrity, partly to a yearning to hear who the Argonauts were, and partly to a desire to hear a lecture which had won general approval wherever delivered, the hall was very well filled. It was one of those houses which give managers pleasant dreams, and make them have fears of robbers. Such houses are the parents of bank accounts. Yesterday evening witnessed also the bold innovation of beginning a lecture with music. The "Star Orchestra," composed of nine pieces, under the leadership of Johnnie Hand, occupied the time during those weary moments in which the lecturer is escorted to the dressing-room, takes off his overcoat, gets out his manuscript, clears his throat, and prepares for action. For the benefit of absentees, and for those in attendance who did not have programmes, it may be stated that the orchestra performed the overture to "Zampa," a selection from "Martha," and one of Strauss' waltzes.

This novel idea of a lecture orchestra was exceedingly well received by the audience, which applauded from time to time, and would probably have applauded more, if the fiddles had remained on the stage and had kept up a sort of a running accompaniment of the lecture,—"agitato" for his pathos, "staccato" for his fun, and "pianissimo," oh so "pianissimo," for his descriptions of scenery. But this refinement was not yet been introduced. The fiddlers departed to the right hand door on the left hand one opened, and Mr. Harte made his appearance. It is useless to describe a man who has been so often described, and whose portrait figures on the first page of the *Star* weekly. It is unnecessary to dwell on the quaint humor of his lecture or the strange grace he infused into the words "ladies and gentlemen," owing to the fact they do not exist. He spread out the manuscript on the stand like any other Christian, and was presented by Mayor Bond, who was pleased to introduce one whose name was a household word wherever the English language was spoken. He bespoke for him the lack of a roaring house. The lecturer received placidly the applause which welcomed him, and then proceeded to speak of the "Argonauts of 49."

It was an episode of American life as quaint and typical as that of the Crusades. Romance is not profitable and perhaps not true. The best that could be said of it was that it existed no longer. Then he gave a brief sketch of the early history of California, the imperfect geographical notions concerning it, and the sleepy and peaceful condition of the country under Spanish rule. This changed suddenly; though the change had been slowly preparing. The real pioneers of the Argonauts were the Catholic and Mormon Churches—the old and new religions of the world. But for the settlement made by the latter, the overland emigration would have been almost impossible. After these preliminary observations he came to his main subject, and told his story with a brilliancy of statement, a wealth of anecdote, keenness of illustration, and sharpness of sarcasm, which must be reported either in full or not at all. To give an abstract of it would be simply to make a mere summary of the multiplication table, a telling of a story and leaving out the point thereof. Besides, the lecture may be copyrighted, and it would be an infringement of the laws of the United States to publish it without permission. It is to be regretted that so many people have free tickets to the lecture, and that publishing, without authority, many of the anecdotes related last night.

In brief, he told the life of the men of '49 first in the city and afterwards in the mountains, where civilization drove them; and going rather beyond his text, he described the advent of the Chinese and their influence upon the country, and seemed to intimate that, in some respects, they were a little superior to the form of civilization they came in contact with. This was not observed. Interspersed throughout his lecture were vivid and graphic pictures of California scenery, to mountain and in plain, and also of Fray Junipero Serra, the Franciscan missionary in California.

The audience did fairly enough, though allowing some delicate points to pass unnoticed. That portion which was listened to most joyfully was the one relating to the closing of early California days. The word "nostalgia," however, was a stumper to most of them. But, after all, lecture and lecturer were a great success, and were he to come again he could secure even a larger audience than the one he had last night.

A TUSSLE WITH BURGLARS.

At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Officers Dalton and Meagher, of the Union Park Police Station, observed some suspicious looking fellows hovering about the vicinity of Ashland avenue and Erie street. The officers concealed themselves to watch their movements. Pretty soon they saw them attempt to enter the house of J. W. Payne, at the corner of Ashland avenue and Second street. The officers rushed upon them, and the burglars took to their heels, closely pursued. They had not run far, when one of the burglars turned about with a revolver in his hand, and, taking deliberate aim, fired. Officer Dalton cried out "I'm shot," and sank to the ground. Officer Meagher kept right on after the scoundrels, and keeping his eye on the one who had done the shooting, caught him near Paulina street. He returned with him to Officer Dalton, who was found to have received a flesh wound in his thigh. He was able to walk to the station, where he was attended by Dr. Wild. The wound is not dangerous. The burglar was found to be a well-known thief named Jack Hanly. He was taken before Scully, yesterday morning, and remanded for further examination.

Are You Going

to the great auction sale at North Evanston this afternoon? The train leaves the depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, at 1:30 sharp. The land to be sold at high, healthy, delightful, is near the depot, and immediately adjoins fine improvements. Evanston prides herself upon her good society, and upon having the best educational privileges in the West, excelling in this respect even our city; and the property to be sold is only a few minutes from the railroad, and only one mile from the College. Go and be prepared to buy a home. See advertisement in to-day's TRIBUNE.

THE EXPOSITION.

No Diminution in the Number of Visitors.

New Arrivals in the Machinery Department.

The Council to Be Petitioned to Extend the Time for Removing the Building.

The Exposition was thronged yesterday. The show itself, which has been steadily improving since the opening, may now be considered as perfect. Every department is well filled, the various articles exhibited are under the surveillance of employes who have by this time learned the art of explaining their virtues to the sight-seeing public in the shortest conceivable time. Within the last few days a very marked improvement has taken place in the machinery department. Many new machines have been added, and many that have hitherto stood motionless are, under the influence of a new belt connecting with the shafting, showing exactly what their duty is and how they perform it. The collection of fancy goods, such as jewelry and kindred wares, which are especially dear to the eye and heart of the fair sex, has also been greatly augmented of late, and as it now stands can safely be characterized as the finest show of the kind ever beheld in the New World. It may be well to state that the gallery show has, in particular, been improved by the recent influx of goods for exhibition, the mineralogical department especially, having find a number of valuable additions made to it. Two interesting objects arrived yesterday, being forwarded by no less a personage than the Sioux-renowned Yankee Robinson. One of these is a huge Mongolian orange, about the size of a 10-year old child's head, just forty-four days from Hong-Kong. The other is a cocoa-nut-shanck, thirty-one days from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, brought to our Western Coast by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessel "Costa Rica," which was wrecked at "Golden Gate," San Francisco, on her last voyage, the 20th of September last. The giver of these sent them along in order that they might be sold for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers. It is proposed to sell them on the 24-foot floor to-day; and, if not sold them, will sell them, and sell them, by auction, until there is a buyer who thinks too much of the range and too little of the sufferers to suffer them being put up again. With a good audience and a little spirited bidding, it is hard to tell how much the articles may not realize before they are knocked down to the last of the best bidders.

The managers have been a little disappointed at the proceeds of Monday evening's benefit for the yellow fever sufferers, and yet the amount realized, between $4,000 and $5,000, must be looked upon as quite large.

At the meeting of Directors yesterday afternoon, it was decided that Mr. H. H. Taylor be authorized to forward the net proceeds of the yellow fever benefit to the Memphis and Shreveport sufferers, and it was recommended that about two-third of the amount realized go to Memphis, and one-third to Shreveport.

The following resolution was also passed:

The Committee of Arrangements for the Inter-State Industrial Exposition benefit for the yellow fever sufferers on Monday night desire to express their thanks to the daily press of Chicago, for their cordial and liberal notices of the entertainment, which the enterprise would not have been a success.

The Committee wish the fact made public that, in addition to their editorial notices, the proprietors have all generously donated amounts equal to their advertising bills, ranging from $15 to $60 each, thus swelling the net results and making their contributions equal among the largest.

At the same meeting action was taken with a view to the forfeiting, at an early date, all stock which remains unpaid.

It was decided that Messrs. D. A. Gage, H. H. Taylor, S. S. Bouton, and John B. Drake be appointed a Committee to wait upon the City Council and leave to extend the time for the removal of the Exposition building, the object being to have it rendered a permanency,—a thing which is desired by every citizen who has Chicago pride in his heart.

THE YELLOW FEVER DONATIONS.

The American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., yesterday donated one of their finest gold watches to the sufferers of Memphis and Shreveport, and requested Mr. Reynolds to suggest some means of disposing of it, so that it would realize as much as possible. Mr. Reynolds replied that any method of disposing of the watch, except by lottery, would meet the approval of the Executive Committee; whereupon it was decided by the Company to give the watch to the officer of the Exposition who should receive the greatest number of votes. The Polls will be open till Saturday evening.

Messrs. Hibbard & Spencer, of No. 80 Lake street, state that the 1,050 tickets of which they were yesterday represented as the purchasers were merely bought by them and again sold to other parties.

Mr. Reynolds, Secretary of the Exposition, acknowledges the receipt, from Lucien B. Colby, publisher of the "Complete Guide to the Exposition and Descriptive Art Catalogue," for the relief of the Memphis sufferers, the sum of $34.38, being the gross receipts from the sale of his book on Monday last.

The statement, made in yesterday's paper, that McLaughlin & Co. contributed $18.50 was incorrect. It should have been Maclachlan, Campbell & Co.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Following is the musical programme for to-day:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"Remembrances of Paris".....Pirfo
2. Potpourri—"Faliat"".....Nicolai
3. Overture—"Zampa".....Herold
4. Solo and Chorus—"Aida".....Verdi
5. Waltzes—"East and West".....Godfrey
6. Selection—"Anna Bolena".....Donizetti
7. Overture—"Il Templario".....Nicolai
8. Potpourri—"Faust".....Gounod
9. Galop—"Albertina".....Pirfo

EVENING.

1. March—"Gen. Moltke's".....Parlow
2. Selection—"Il Templario".....Nicolai
3. Overture—"Les Bandits".....Romano
4. Fantasia from "The Sicilian Vespers".....Verdi
5. Waltzes—"Morning Star".....Labitzky
6. Overture—"Military".....Poltzmeyer
7. Potpourri—"Tannhäuser".....Wagner
8. Galop—"Good Evening".....Godfrey

Conductor, Flodoard Hoffmann.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Rev. James Hill will lead the noon prayer-meeting to-day.

William Gilmore stole $180 worth of property from Alexander Doyle, 71 Judd street. His plea was guilty and his bail $800.

All members of Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 8, K. of S. P., are requested to be on hand at their hall this evening at 8 o'clock, promptly.

A Law-and-Order meeting of the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward will be held this evening, at the corner of Market and Ontario streets.

The North Chicago Rolling Mills yesterday drew $91,000 from the Northwestern National Bank to pay their 1,500 hands for one month's work.

James Love refused to put up a division wall which the Fire Warden ordered him to build. In consequence of his refusal, Justice Scully fined him $50.

Mrs. Hoback is a bad woman. She sold enough poor whisky to four small boys to make them drunk; Justice Scully fined her $100, which she promptly paid.

The seventh annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects will begin at 10 o'clock this morning, in the Open Board Room of the Chamber of Commerce.

The schooner Owasco, while being towed up the river yesterday forenoon, collided with the abutment of Randolph street bridge, breaking her jibboom, but doing no damage to the bridge.

A meeting, whose object is to form a Law-and-Order Club in the northern part of the Ninth Ward, will be held to-morrow evening at No. 146 West Harrison street. Good speakers are expected to attend.

John Powell keeps a saloon at 499 State street. He keeps open house till the wee hours, and tries to make Danyon think Washburn gave him permission to do it, but it was too gamey, so John paid the city $20 and costs.

The alarm of fire from Box 184 at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the discovery of flames in the residence of Daniel Ryder, No. 702 North Franklin street. The loss was about $500; insured for $1,300.

Nathaniel McGowan is a wretch living on Sangamon street, who delights in maltreating his family. It is amusement for him to knock down his wife and kick her into the street. He will have seven months in which to reflect at the Bridewell.

The Police Protective Association met yesterday morning, and voted $500 to Memphis and $200 to Shreveport, for the benefit of the suffering policemen of those afflicted cities. The money was forwarded by express last evening.

Mr. H. Curen, of No. 111 Wentworth avenue, was thrown from a wagon yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Centre and Wells streets, and had his left arm broken below the shoulder. He was taken to his home by a police officer.

A respectable-looking young fellow named Gus Sundermuer, who lives at No. 121 String street, was arrested and held for further examination, yesterday, on the charge of having caused the death of the infant whose body was found under the sidewalk near his house a few days ago.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Lourdegan discovered the body of a man in the lake at the foot of Harrison street. The body was apparently that of a man about 40 years of age, and he wore jean pantaloons, black vest, black and white woolen shirt. The body was taken to the Morgue.

One John Miller was called up to answer the charge of selling liquor on Sunday. He made a statement to Banyon which he would not swear to, viz.: that he sold no liquor on that particular day, and the latter fined him $10 and costs. Officer Young, who arrested Miller, was altogether too anxious to have him dismissed.

The Literary Society of the Centenary Method ist Episcopal Church gave an excellent entertainment yesterday evening, consisting of readings, music, original essays, etc., before a large and appreciative audience. At the close, a general sociable was held, in which all present participated.

M. Y. Quintall is a successful man—in his line. He is one of the best coal thieves that prey upon the cars of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. If he picks up bricks at Bridewell, where he has gone for two months, half as fast as he did coal, he will prove one of the most useful workmen Banyon has furnished the city.

The city ordinance forbidding any house of ill-fame to have a saloon, cigar-store, or anything of the sort attached to it is being enforced by Roundsman Barthelen, under Capt. Buckley's orders. Several such houses on the South Side have been recently "pulled," and Justice Banyon has fined them all heavily, with the intention of breaking up these places.

The railway reading-room in the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Passenger Depot, had, by actual count, 293 visitors in one day. On this number, the register shows there were employes from nine different railroads present. The room is kept open now till 10 o'clock p. m., for those who are not able to come in during the day.

Daniel Sullivan is a countryman who came to the Exposition. Of course Daniel is a Granger. He met two smooth-tongued monopolists who persuaded him to advance $50 on a $1,500 check, which proved to be worthless. The police are after the men who repeated this old confidence game.

Many of the residents of the West Side do not seem to realize that the city limits of Chicago extend two miles and a half west of Western avenue. They go out shooting within the city limits, and, as a consequence, get arrested. Within a week Justice Scully has fined more than a dozen for shooting within the city limits, who thought they were in the country.

The elegant lunches of the ladies of the Union Park Congregational Church, at No. 172 Madison street, near LaSalle, will continue to-day. Though somewhat fatigued with their arduous labors, the young ladies are just as charming and attentive as ever, and the old ladies make all manner of good things for their various tables. It is a pity that the restaurants cannot get their recipe for coffee.

The Board of Public Works yesterday received three bids for paving, curbing, and filling the intersections of Wabash avenue with Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth streets. The lowest bid was that of De-Golyer & Boswell, as follows: Paving, $1.20 per square yard; curbing, 75 cents a lineal foot; grading, nothing. The other bidders were R. Stuart and D. D. & D. S. McBean.

Frank Gibbons keeps a peanut stand. A small boy has been hanging about this banner for days, robbing Frank of several peanuts, intimating that his legs are crooked, and doing other equally vicious and wicked things. At last this became unbearable, and yesterday Frank threw a two-pound weight at the bad boy who dodged it, only to see it hit a lady passing by. Banyon only charged Frank $10 for this evidence of his skill in hurling projectiles.

When Hattie Lyons gets tired of her Christian name she takes Lizzie as a substitute, and vice versa. This is not, however, her only peculiarity. She has kleptomania badly. She roomed for a time with Mattie Benan, and did a land-office business in stealing articles out of her trunk and selling them. At last Mattie awoke one morning to find Hattie had become custodian of most of the contents of the trunk. Hattie was arrested and tried before Scully, who held her in $300 bail to the Criminal Court.

The Canal street viaduct over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks at Sixteenth street was completed and turned over to the Board of Public Works yesterday by the contractors, Messrs. Fox & Howard. The viaduct is 300 feet long, 64 feet wide, and 17 feet above the level of the tracks. It has two roadways, each 23 feet 6 inches wide, and two footwalks, each 8 feet wide. Mr. L. Herman was the engineer of the work, which cost in all somewhere in the vicinity of $100,000, the iron-work alone amounting to $37,500. It fills a want long felt by those whose business or pleasure compelled them to drive across the tracks at that point.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer John Mulvee, who is the brother-in-law of Morrison, who was killed Monday night by McElvey, went to the cell where Sergeant Hood had the latter locked up and drew his pistol, and would undoubtedly have shot him had not several officers prevented him. Hood says Mulvee was under the influence of liquor and very much excited. Banyon held him in $500 bail to answer the charge of assault with intent to kill. McElvey, who killed Morrison, went into Reagan's saloon, about half-past 11 o'clock Monday morning, and left a long, pointed knife with the barkeeper. The point of the knife was covered with blood, and undoubtedly is the deadly weapon with which he murdered Morrison.

There seems to be a gang of horse-thieves in this city whose depredations are daily becoming bolder. It is supposed that the horses, buggies, harness, etc., stolen are not removed from the city, but that they are carefully secreted by the thieves, so as not to be readily recognizable by the owners, and are then sold to innocent purchasers for private use, or to horse-dealers, who either resell them here or ship them to other points. This is frequently found to be the case, and purchasers of horses should be careful only of whom they buy, but also that the marks and colors of their purchases are like the law of the Medes and Persians, which alter not. One of the latest thefts in this line occurred last Thursday night, at the residence of Mr. J. L. Loveday, No. 775 East Washington street. The thieves entered the barn about 10:30 o'clock, and stole a horse worth $250, and a buggy worth $375. The police are looking for them.

It has been known for some days that an investigation was being made into the death of Mrs. Louisa Guilford, who died on the 10th instant at the residence of her son, Andrew J. Guilford, No. 988 West Monroe street. Mrs. Guilford's life was insured for the benefit of her son for $6,000 in the Mutual Life, of Chicago, and for $6,000 in some other company. The managers of these associations are conducting the investigation. The suspicions that are entertained are based upon mere suppositions. Yesterday Coroner Stephens, Drs. Emmons and T. W. Miller, and the President of the Mutual Life Company, proceeded to Rosehill Cemitary, where a post mortem examination of the body was made. There was nothing revealed that sustained the suspicion that Mrs. Guilford had been foully dealt with. The stomach, however, was not opened, and has been given to a chemist for analysis.

As the evening train from Milwaukee on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was nearing Highland Park station, last evening, the mail agent on the train opened the rear door of his car to prepare to throw out a mail-bag, when he observed a man standing on the platform, who was evidently stealing a ride. The man, apparently alarmed because he was discovered, leaped from the platform and fell under the train. Before it could be brought to a stand-still he was badly mangled, both of his legs having been cut off, and his body more or less bruised. He was living, however, when the train left the station. He had in his possession a package neatly tied up, and directed to John Murphy, No. 400 Twenty-second street. The package was found to contain several school books, upon the fly-leaves of which was written the name Mary Murphy. The man was apparently about 22 years of age, and was poorly dressed.

The Washington *Chronicle* furnishes the following: Yesterday Messrs. F. Miller and R. E. B. Jones filed for Marie Antoinette Starr a bill against John W. Starr for separate maintenance for the petitioner. She sets forth that she married defendant in Chicago in October, 1869; that, for various good and sufficient causes, she sued for and obtained a decree of divorce in the spring of 1871 from her husband, at Chicago; that, subsequently, her husband again sought her society, courted her, and proposed remarriage, to which she finally consented, he promising to amend his conduct; and they were reunited in marriage at Kansas City in December, 1871; but, totally regardless of his marriage vows, he became abusive to her and her child; frequently assaulted and beat her; failed and refused to provide for her; and, on the expiration of nine months from the second marriage, deserted her. She, therefore, asks an injunction to prevent him from disposing of his property, which, she says, is in real estate in this city to the amount of $70,000, and that she may have a separate maintenance.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Sketch of the Chicago, Millington & Western Narrow-Gauge Road—An Important Section of Country to be Traversed—Its Proposed Connections.

The Chicago, Millington & Western Railroad Company, which was incorporated by an act of the Legislature last March, have completed the surveys of the projected road as far west as Dubuque, Iowa, and have acquired the right of way for nearly the entire distance. This road will be a three-foot narrow gauge, and will commence at Chicago, cross Fox River, at or near Millington, skirting the Illinois River bluffs at LaSalle and Peru, thence through the extensive coal-fields in that vicinity to Princeton, and will make Muscatine, Ia., its western terminus. The Company has suffered but very little by the late money-panic, because this road is meeting with the aid of farmers, who see in this enterprise a practical solution of the transportation question, because it is claimed it can afford to carry freights much lower than broad-gauge roads. It is claimed that it will not cost over $10,000 a mile to build this road, while it costs about $40,000 a mile to construct broad-gauge roads.

There is at present only one three-foot narrow-gauge road in the State, namely, from St. Louis to Cairo, and Mr. William B. Ogden, who lately inspected this road, reports it as one of the best-paying roads in the country. The new road will connect at Muscatine with the Iowa system of narrow-gauge roads, thus making it contributary to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, another narrow-gauge, which is generally known as the Rosecrans road, and runs direct to Mexico City.

St. Louis capitalists are now building a narrow-gauge road to Kansas City, to connect with the system of the Chicago, Millington & Western in regard to reach the interests of Chicago trade. The managers expect to begin operations next spring, and that the enterprise will be carried forward to speedy completion is vouched for by the prominent men connected with this important road: Lewis Steward, of Piano, is the President, ex-State Senator J. W. Eddy, of Millington, Vice-President, Julian S. Rumsey, of this city, Treasurer, and George N. Jackson, of this city, Secretary.

Mr. D. B. Williams, of the M. K. & L. R. R., has received a dispatch to the effect that quarantine on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad has been raised, and that communication is open through to Galveston, Texas.

THE CANADIAN JOB.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—The Royal Commissioners have returned to the Capital, and are considering the report prepared by Judge Pallette. Secretary Vankoughnet has also returned.

Rathbone Stoves.

Thousands of dollars are wasted yearly in the purchase of stoves lacking economy, durability, and successful operation, when the same amount of money would buy Rathbone's "Fearless," "Cock" "Brilliant," "Base-Burner," and other grades which every one knows to be all right.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottom of the label the name of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to and from Glasgow, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $80; Steerage, $30. Drafts for £1 and upwards. Apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and 3 corner LaSalle and Madison sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 38, North River, foot of North Moore st., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Oct. 15.
VIRGINIA	Wednesday, Oct. 22.
GEORGIA	Wednesday, Oct. 29.
PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Nov. 12.

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 71 Broadway.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

SAMPLE & HARDIN, cor. Canal and Madison sts., Chicago.

GUION LINE.

FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,

Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.

Carrying the United States Mail.

SAFETY AND COMFORT.

☞ Passengers booked to and from the principal European ports at lowest rates.

Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit issued on leading Banks and Bankers throughout Europe.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO., FIFTH-AV.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE	Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN	Oct. 25

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the convenience and comfort of cabin and steerage Passengers. Cabin, $60 currency; Second Cabin, $35 currency; Steerage, $30. ☞ currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $30. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, 1 Mount Stuart Square, or in New York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for Queenstown and Glasgow every alternate Saturday:

QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Pier 44 and 47, North River.	
Spain	Oct. 11
Italy	Oct. 18
France	Oct. 25
Europe	Nov. 1

For Glasgow (direct) Canada, Oct. 11.

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Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.

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GRAND EXTRA CONCERT BY THE

Theo. Thomas Concert Troupe,

ASSISTED BY THE APOLLO CLUB!

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A GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,

Assisted by the best solo talent of the city, consisting of MRS. BUCK, MRS. JOHNSON, and MR. FOLTZ, with MR. FUCHS, Solo Pianist, together with the entire choral strength of the society. The celebrated American bass,

MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY,

Together with the other distinguished soloists of the Thomas Concert Troupe, will also appear.

The prices of admission will be the same as before. Admission, $1. Reserved seats and main floor, $1 extra. Balcony and Dress Circle, $1 extra.

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HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fernando." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Robert McWade. "Rip Van Winkle." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Thomas Burlesque Concerts." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Little Mall. "Fiddle, the Fire Waif." Afternoon and evening.

QUEEN'S CIRCUS—Wabash avenue, corner Adams street. Afternoon and evening.

MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Extra Thomas Concert, assisted by the Apollo Musical Club.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—142 South Clark-st. Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 154 and 156 Clark-st.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS' WORTH OF LYON'S INsect Powder will destroy a million cockroaches and bugs.

DEPEND UPON IT, MOTHERS, MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine.

DUNVILLE & CO., ROYAL IRISH DISTILLERIES, Belfast, Ireland, are the largest holders of whisky in the world. Their old Irish whisky is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brandy. Supplied in casks or cases. United States Branch, 61 Broadst., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

...dnesday Morning, October 15, 1873.

The Galesburg *Republican* is informed that the name of the telegraph correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at that place is not *Smith*. Hence, a half column of very wild writing in that paper is misdirected.

The receipts of internal revenue at Washington yesterday were $128,000,—the smallest amount, except in one instance, which has been received for several months. A Washington dispatch also intimates that $3,500,000 of the legal-tender reserve has been already drawn, $500,000 of which were paid out yesterday.

The President has issued his annual proclamation, appointing Thursday, Nov. 27, as a day of National Thanksgiving. Notwithstanding the ahslers, yellow fever, and financial panic, those who are so disposed will find abundant cause for thanksgiving. Bad as things are, they might be worse, and this of itself is sufficient cause for gratitude.

Our usually quiet and sedate suburban neighbor, Evanston, is in a great state of excitement, having at last a full-fledged defalcation. The defaulter is Samuel Greene, the Treasurer of the public schools, and an old resident of the place, who has held many prominent positions. The amount of the deficiency in his accounts is $8,000,—not a large sum, but sufficient to show that even staid and moral little hamlets like Evanston are not free from the infection of the prevailing corruption of the day.

The Common Council is to be petitioned to extend the time originally granted for the occupancy of the Lake Park by the Exposition building. As there is no question as to the advisability and even necessity of extending the time, and no doubt that the entire popular sentiment of the city is in favor of it, the petition will undoubtedly be granted immediately. The Exposition building is a great public necessity in various ways, and to refuse to extend the time would be an act of extreme folly and short-sightedness.

The members of the Evangelical Alliance called upon the President yesterday, and were received in the Blue-Room. The Dean of Canterbury opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the President made his conventionally brief speech, announcing that America was the nation to work out the problem of the mission of the Alliance. Further than this, the President had no remarks to offer, whereupon the Rev. Washrayan Sheshadra, of Bombay, expressed himself as very much struck with the President and his reception, and Mr. Beecher complimented him upon thinking a great deal and saying very little. The interview was cut off rather abruptly by the engagement of the President to go to Toledo to attend a soldiers' meeting.

The dispatches from Memphis indicate a more favorable aspect of the sanitary condition of the city, owing to the frost of Monday night. Every one will regret to learn, however, that Mayor Johnson, of that city, who has devoted himself indefatigably to ameliorate the condition of the sufferers and check the spread of the fever, is at last stricken down with it. Mail advices from the South give even a more dreadful statement of the ravages of the fever than the telegraph. From the 13th of September to the 13th of October, there were 976 deaths in Memphis, 700 of which resulted from yellow fever. At Shreveport, every business house is closed, and every member of eight of the leading firms is dead. On the 4th of October there were 900 cases.

The Springfield *Journal*, upon a survey of the field as left by the State Board of Equalization, says: "We regard the assessment of Cook County *as very high*—higher than we thought of when the *Journal* criticised the criminal conduct of its Assessor." Having reached that point thus early, the *Journal* will, possibly, in course of time, discover that, in the proportion that the assessment in Cook County is "high," that of other counties, Sangamon for instance, is very low; and that there is no justice in a high assessment of one man's property in order to have a low assessment of another man's property. Possibly, too, the railroad-aid bondholders have got alarmed at the prospect that Cook County *will not pay any such tax*. Finding that they have overdone the thing, perhaps they are ready to compromise by reducing their claims upon people who don't owe them anything.

The Chicago produce markets were only moderately active yesterday, and prices were rather in favor of the buyer, consequent upon the unfavorable character of Eastern and foreign advices. New York was dull, and 12¾c per bri lower, at $14.12½@14.25 cash, and $12.62½@12.75 seller December. Lard was quiet but ½c lower, at 7¾@7¼c cash, and 7¼c seller December. Meats were dull but a trifle firmer, at 7c for short ribs, 7¾@7¼c for short clear, and 8¼@10c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet at 91c per gallon. Lake freights were active but weak, and ½c lower, at 7c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was quiet, but a trifle better for cash No. 2, closing at $1.02¼; seller November closed at $1.01¾. Corn was moderately active, at 36¼@36¾c for No. 2 cash, 37½c seller November. Oats were quiet, weak, and ½c lower, at 31½@31¾c for No. 2 cash or seller November. Rye dull but steady at 1c decline, at 63c for No. 2. Barley was dull and weak at $1.33 for No. 2, and $1.06¾ No. 3. Hogs were dull and weak, at $3.90@4.10 for heavy, and at $4.25@4.50 for light. Cattle and sheep were in light demand only, and sold slowly at Monday's quotations.

It was announced in the cable dispatches of yesterday that John Bright "will address his constituents at Rochdale on the 23d inst." The fact is that John Bright does not represent the constituency of Rochdale, though this is his home and the location of his extensive mills. Formerly he was returned for Manchester, which is now represented by his brother, Jacob Bright. In 1862, while still traveling for his health, he was returned for Birmingham without opposition, and has retained his seat in Parliament ever since that time as the representative of the Birmingham district. The member for Rochdale is Thomas Bailey Potter, a man of considerable prominence in English political life, and a warm friend of the Bright family.

We print a conversation held yesterday by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE with the Hon. B. P. Derrickson, one of the members of the State Board of Equalization from Cook County. In that interview, Mr. Derrickson clearly explains the proceedings of that Board, whereby the share of the State tax apportioned to this county is raised to nearly one-fourth of the *whole* sum. The thanks of the public are due to Mr. Derrickson for the firm, intelligent, and earnest efforts he made at Springfield; and, though he was only partially successful, the failure was not owing to any want of fidelity on his part. It was no ordinary conflict in which he was engaged; there had been a preconcerted plan to transfer to Chicago an unjust amount of taxation to pay other people's railroad-aid bonds, and, against that combination, argument and appeals were of course futile.

Another case of corporal punishment in the city schools was before the Board of Education yesterday, in which James H. Broomell, the Principal of the Cottage Grove School, is involved. Superintendent Pickard reported the case to the Board, and President King announced that he had suspended Mr. Broomell. The charge in substance was that Mr. Broomell had punished a pupil named Oscar Woodruff with a raw-hide, striking the boy in the face during the punishment. Mr. Broomell also sent a letter to the Board, in which he claimed that the pupil was very refractory, and that but for an accident he would not have been struck in the face. He also urged in palliation of his action that he was not aware he ought to have consulted with the Superintendent before administering corporal punishment. The Board passed resolutions sustaining the President in his suspension of Mr. Broomell, and appointing a committee to investigate the case, with power to reinstate Mr. Broomell, if they deem it advisable. The prompt action of the Board in suspending Mr. Broomell to await the result of an investigation is commendable, and shows a disposition to suppress the raw-hide business. Would it not be well in the meantime for the Board to define its position on corporal punishment in some unmistakable manner, so that Principals hereafter may not plead ignorance?

County Commissioner Galloway explains that when he made the remark that the State assessment of the property in Cook County was not excessive, he meant that it was not so excessive as to call for revolution. Mr. Galloway admits that the assessment was excessive to the extent of some $45,000,000; but he argues that the tax on this sum is not of sufficient importance to justify the public in resisting the tax. Nevertheless, Mr. Galloway fails to explain how it was that he, as a member of the County Board of Equalization of Taxes, certified without protest to the State Auditor that the assessment of $144,000,000 for this county was fair, honest, and in conformity to law. It may be that the County Commissioners had no power to add the hundred millions which Mr. Galloway at this time suggests ought to have been added, but nothing was said by him then to indicate that Cook County was taking an undue advantage of the State. Mr. Galloway's recital of what the State has done for Chicago is a repetition of what the Springfield papers have to say of the "charity" given this city at the time of the fire. Mr. Galloway's version of the Grab law of 1869 is that given by the friends of that law at the time of its passage. The authors of the law, at this day, smile at the simplicity of the argument which secured them the privilege of imposing their debts upon other people.

We are reminded from Springfield that while the aggregate of the railroad-aid debt due by municipalities in this State is $13,500,000, some $2,000,000 of this debt is registered under the act of 1865, and that that sum must be deducted from the aggregate mentioned. This suggestion serves to point out another and a special falsity practiced under the Grab law of 1869. In 1865, a law was passed allowing any county, town, etc., owing railroad-aid debts, to take up the same by an issue of new bonds; these bonds were to be registered in the State Auditor's office, and that officer was annually to certify to the county authorities the amount of money needed to pay the interest thereon, and 5 per cent of the principal. This tax was to be collected in *addition* to all other taxes, and when collected was to be paid by the State Treasurer to the holders of the bonds. This law had the extenuation that it provided that each county and town should pay its own debt. But, under the act of 1869, some of the counties and towns whose bonds had been registered under the act of 1865, again registered their bonds under the act of 1869, so that, on these doubly-registered bonds, the remainder of the State is not only taxed to pay the interest, but *five per cent of the principal* annually. Bonds to the amount of $364,000 originally registered under the act of 1865 have been registered also under the act of 1869, and on these bonds the other counties are to pay the interest and 5 per cent of the principal. The actual amount registered under the act of 1869 is $11,646,352. The rest is under the act of 1865.

VANDERBILT'S DAY OF JUDGMENT.

Wall street yesterday was in a state of excitement owing to a fresh tumble in stocks which very closely resembled another panic. On the Stock Exchange matters were painfully blue, and quotations fell even below the panic prices of the past ten years. New York Central dropped from 88⅛ to 82½, which was taken as an indication of Vanderbilt's inability to hold it up any longer, whereupon the whole Vanderbilt list went headlong. Western Union fell from 57½ to 48; Lake Shore from 66¾ to 59¾, and Northwestern and Union Pacific followed suit. Various reasons are assigned for the collapse, among them Judge Blatchford's modification of his injunction, which released large amounts of Lake Shore, Western Union, and other stocks which had been held by Blake Brothers as collateral; the bankruptcy proceedings against Kenyon Cox & Co., involving Daniel Drew, one of the partners; the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to 6 per cent, and the large sale of stocks carried by the banks on margins, the holders of which could not put up any more collaterals. In addition to these causes there was also a panicky feeling among outsiders who sent in orders to sell large amounts, and this in turn helped to precipitate the avalanche. The suspensions of the day were Burgen, Hurlburt & Livingston, sugar house; Gillespie, Trowbridge & Co., tea dealers; William Hoge & Co., bankers; William M. Whittemore, Wise & Cross, and C. H. Pierce, stock brokers. The effect upon the money market was to advance gold from 108¾ to 109¾. Money was close at 1-16 to ¼ per cent a day; greenbacks, ⅝ to ⅝ premium; foreign exchange firmer; and Governments higher and firmer.

It is hardly possible to misinterpret this breakdown. It signifies that Cornelius Vanderbilt's day is past. This venerable cormorant, who has been filling himself and Wall street with bogus stocks these ten years at the expense of the industrial and commercial interests of the country, is well nigh burst with his own provender. Eighty per cent of water was poured into New York Central at one dash. Hudson River, Harlem, and Lake Shore have been diluted in the same way. Union Pacific is all water. These and many others in the list have been carried to a point where the first breath of hard times was sure to expose their weakness and insecurity. In order to be *worth* the prices at which they stood, a continued and increasing prosperity was absolutely necessary. A reverse has come; the margin which prudent financiering should have left to cover a period of adversity and of diminished receipts was long ago wiped out. Vanderbilt and his imitators in stock-watering have been betting their bottom dollar that there never would be a time when the business of the country could not pay interest on their fictitious values. That time seems to have come at last, and, if it shall sponge them all out, and send the whole crew to everlasting smash, the country will be ultimately benefited, though the transition from the false to the true may be painful to some interests and classes that have not shared in the wrong-doing.

THE ELECTIONS.

The returns from the elections yesterday in Iowa, Ohio, and Pennsylvania are very scattering. Sufficient has been received from Iowa to indicate the general results, although it will take many days to obtain full returns, owing to the very general scratching of tickets in all parts of the State. The general State Republican ticket is probably elected by a majority ranging from 30,000 to 40,000, which shows a falling off of over 20,000 from the majorities at the last Presidential election, and a slight falling off from the majority at the last Gubernatorial election, in 1871. On the county, local, and legislative tickets a very stubborn fight was made, and some of the strongest Republican counties gave Anti-Monopoly majorities. From the returns received at the present writing, it seems probable that the Anti-Monopolists may have a majority in the Legislature. This is the result that THE TRIBUNE has predicted in Iowa from the outset.

In Philadelphia, the election was very quiet, but a large vote was polled, Mackey, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, who has 25,109 majority over Hutchinson (Democratic), showing a gain of 4,672 over Hartranft's majority in 1872. Gordon, the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, has 10,697 majority over Ludlow. This result secures the corrupt city ring a fresh lease of power for another year. The general result will not be affected by other returns from the State, although heavy Democratic majorities have been given in many of the counties.

In Ohio, heavy Democratic gains have been made in many counties, especially in the Western Reserve, but the Republican ticket is probably elected. The Democrats, however, claim the Legislature, and also express some hopes of carrying the rest of the State ticket.

James W. Nesmith, the Democratic candidate for Congress from the State of Oregon, was elected on Monday last by 1,000 majority over Hiram Smith, Republican.

OBITUARY.

Prominent Citizens in Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—Edward Gunther, of the wholesale fur-house of Gunther & Hansen, died this morning of quick consumption after an illness of two weeks.

Private letters to friends in this city announce that ex-Mayor Talmadge is dying at his homestead near Oconomowoc. Mr. Talmadge was twice Mayor of Milwaukee, and afterwards received the Democratic nomination as candidate for Governor. He was defeated, and has since retired from public life. The ex-Mayor came to Milwaukee from Buffalo about twenty years ago, as Agent of the Western Transportation Company.

A Veteran Reporter Dead.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Thomas Godwin, well known to the newspaper fraternity as a reporter of regattas, horse-races, prizefights, and base-ball matches, died last evening, aged 76.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—For Wednesday, in the Gulf States, falling barometer, increasing southeasterly winds, and on the immediate coast cloudy weather, followed probably by rain. For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, southeast winds, higher temperature, and increasing cloudiness. For the Middle and Eastern States, northwest winds, veering to the southwest and probably southeast, with higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lake region, southeasterly winds, with cloudy or partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by rain. The low barometer in the extreme northeast will move eastward into Minnesota, accompanied by easterly winds, and cloudy and threatening weather on the Upper Lakes.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Carpenter Re-Elected Governor of Iowa by a Decreased Majority.

The County and Legislative Tickets Go Largely Anti-Monopoly.

The Democrats Carry the Ohio Legislature, and Possibly the State Ticket.

Probable Success of the Republican Ticket in Pennsylvania.

Nesmith, Democrat, Elected Congressman from Oregon.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Oct. 14—11 p. m.—Returns up to this hour indicate a glorious victory for the Liberal ticket in Scott County and this city. The ticket elected is as follows: Judge Murphy, Senator; Harvey Leonard, Sheriff; Treasurer, Rahlfs; Representatives, Moelter and Richard Connolly; Surveyor, John Madden; Auditor, M. B. Barnes; Coroner, Dr. Groot; Surveyor, T. Murray; and the regular township tickets. The Liberal majority on State and county tickets will range from 300 to 1,000. This is the most signal triumph to the Liberals ever gained in this county, and is cause for great rejoicing here. They sweep every ward and township in the county.

MARENGO, Ia., Oct. 14.—The election passed off quietly. Up to 9 p. m., Republican majority, 40. Only 150 tickets counted.

BLOOMFIELD, Ia., Oct. 14.—A close vote in Davis County; probably gone Republican.

ALLERTON, Ia., Oct. 14.—Warren Township gave 136 votes; a Republican majority of 65, a gain of 15 over last year. Corydon Township, 255. A light vote. Republican loss, 15.

SIGOURNEY, Ia., Oct. 14.—The indications are that if Sigourney Town and Township poll a full vote, the Republican majority will be about three times that of last year. Reports from other townships indicate no material change. The legislative ticket is being made the test, and the Anti-Monopoly ticket will gain votes in country precincts.

NEWTON, Iowa, Oct. 14.—Republican majority in the city: For Governor, 146; Lieutenant-Governor, 142; Supreme Judge, 143; State Superintendent, 182.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 14.—Everything has passed off quietly here to-day, although a good deal of excited electioneering has been done by the two parties. A full vote has been polled, but returns are not coming in very rapidly. Half of the votes counted in this township show that the Republican State ticket has a majority of from 80 to 90 on all of the candidates. Oregon Township gives a Republican majority of about 25. In Jackson Township, the Anti-Monopolists have a majority of 33 on State ticket. It will be a close contest in this county.

BLOOMFIELD, Ia., Oct. 14.—Nothing definite. Reports coming in slowly.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Oct. 14.—Bloomington Township, including the city, Republicans ahead 71 on straight ticket. Anti-Monopoly about 40 ahead on the whole. Wapsinonoc Township, straight Republican majority, 168. The county will be from 300 to 400 Republican majority.

ILLERTON, Ia., Oct. 14.—Grand River Township, Democratic majority, 49. Selby's majority, 70. Wright's majority, 100.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Oct. 14.—Bloomington Township, including Muscatine City, on the State ticket, gives Vale, Anti-Monopoly, 57 majority; Whiting, 53; Hall, 51; Prindle, 1.

Wilton Township gives Carpenter, Republican, for Governor, a majority of 23; Evans, Senator, 23.

SIGOURNEY, Ia., Oct. 15.—Townships as far as heard from have Republican majorities. Sigourney Township—votes about half counted—State Republican ticket ahead 40; county Republican ticket ahead 50.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 14.—The election in this city has been very quiet. A light vote was polled—not more than two-thirds of a full vote. The People's ticket is largely ahead in this city.

WINTERSET, Ia., Oct. 14.—The election passed off quietly. The vote in the county is light. The entire Republican ticket is probably elected. Full returns cannot be got until morning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONE, Ia., Oct. 14.—One of the heaviest votes cast in Boone County was polled to-day. The result is in doubt, but the prospects are that the Anti-Monopolists have carried the county. The majority will not be 100 either way. Boone County gave over 600 majority for Grant last November.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 14.—The election today passed off very quietly, the only excitement being on the county-seat question. The returns are meagre, but enough have been received to indicate that the straight Republican ticket has carried the county.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 14—11 p. m.—But little election news has been received here up to this hour. No counting is ever done in this State until the polls are closed. The meagre returns received here, mostly estimated, indicate that the State Republican ticket has been elected by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority. On the county, local, and Legislative tickets there have been desperate contests, and some of the strong Republican counties have gone for the Anti-Monopolists. Returns from Madison, Poweshiek, Dallas, Webster, and Marion Counties received up to 11 o'clock, report that the Republican county and Legislative tickets in those counties are elected. Mahaska County, heretofore giving 1,000 Republican majority, is reported as going for the Anti-Monopoly ticket by 1,200 majority. Monroe County gives the Republican State ticket 300 majority, but elects the Anti-Monopoly candidate for Treasurer and Representative.

In this (Polk) county the Republican State ticket will have some 900 majority. The Republican county ticket is mostly elected by small majorities, while its candidate for Treasurer is undoubtedly defeated, and its candidate for Senator close, if not defeated; probably elected.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 14—9 p. m.—The election passed off quietly. Tickets were badly scratched here. The indications are that the Republican State ticket will have about the usual majority in this city. Cannot give any result in the city. Delaware Township, Republican majority 55. Sailor Township, Republican majority 82.

SIOUX CITY, Oct. 14—10 p. m.—Two townships in Woodbury County give Carpenter and the Republican State ticket 56 majority. Nothing can be heard from the city until late.

HAMBURG, Ia., Oct. 14.—Light vote cast here. This township is counted, but the Anti-Monopoly State ticket, and Casey, for Treasurer, probably ahead. Nothing definite known yet.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Oct. 14.—Fort Madison gives the State ticket 125 to Anti-Monopoly. The county ticket runs: J. W. Frow, Republican, majority for Treasurer, 56; Pess and Creal, for Sheriff, about even; E. A. Layton, Republican, for Representative, almost unanimous vote.

Montrose gives the Anti-Monopoly State ticket 194 votes, and the Republican State ticket 136 votes. Anti-Monopoly majority about 53. The votes for the county ticket are badly scratched, but will be from even to 58.

Green Bay Township—For State ticket, 58 majority Anti-Monopoly; county ticket badly scratched.

LATER—Fort Madison City—On county ticket, Creal, Republican, far ahead of State; and getting unanimous majorities for Representative.

CLINTON, Ia., Oct. 14.—Clinton City incomplete; small vote polled, owing to the scratching. The count progresses slowly. The Republican State ticket is ahead. The indications show that the Republicans have a small majority. Returns from the county are not received yet, but expected soon.

GRINNELL, Ia., Oct. 14.—The Republican ticket is about 300 ahead in this city. The Anti-Monopolists polled about 36 votes.

GRINNELL, Ia., Oct. 14.—The vote in this city gives a Republican majority on the straight ticket of about 300. The township ticket is scratched badly. Reports from Mahaska County indicate that the Anti-Monopoly ticket is 1,200 ahead in the county.

ALMA, Monroe Co., Ia., Oct. 14.—The State ticket has gone Republican by perhaps 300 majority. All county Republican tickets elected except Representative, Treasurer, and County Superintendent. Hilton, independent candidate for Representative, is perhaps re-elected by a small majority. Independent candidates for Treasurer and Superintendent doubtful.

LANSING, Ia., Oct. 14.—Allamakee County gives 95 Republican majority on the State ticket.

CRESCO, Ia., Oct. 14.—Small Republican majority.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Oct. 14.—No excitement at the polls. Votes polled, 664. Not counted yet. Report of Republican gain.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Oct. 15.—The election went off quiet. No decided returns as yet, but reports are that Fort Madison City is far ahead on the Republican ticket over last year's vote.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 14.—Returns from points reached by telegraph in Clayton County are very slow in getting in. The official count has not yet been made, and nothing definite is known. Returns from Guttenberg, Clayton County, report a Liberal majority of 5 votes, being a Republican gain of 16 over last year. James H. Schroeder received 94 majority for Representative. Monona, Clayton County, reports the State ticket about 130 Republican to 105 Democratic. Clayton gives a Liberal majority of 13. Rounds and Schroeder, for Representatives, each 25 majority; Benton, for Sheriff, 58 majority. The official vote of the city, now being canvassed, will probably give a small Democratic majority on the State ticket, with a Republican gain. Benton, for Sheriff, receives a Republican majority.

LANSING, Ia., Oct. 14.—The returns from this township give a majority of 95 for Anti-Monopoly, a gain of 56 over the vote for Governor last year. Other parts of the county not heard from, and it is not expected that returns will be received before to-morrow afternoon.

WATERLOO, Ia., Oct. 14.—Waterloo Township vote stands about three to one in favor of Carpenter.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Oct. 14.—The county (estimated), straight Republican State ticket, 328; Anti-Monopoly, 292. There is a close run.

CHARLES CITY, Ia., Oct. 14.—The election passed off very quiet. Chapin, the People's candidate for the Legislature, is probably elected. The balance of the straight Republican ticket has a large majority.

MANSON, Ia., Oct. 14.—Marion Township, Linn County—Whole vote, 639. Vote on Governor very close. As far as counted, a small majority, of about 30. There was not a full vote of the township by about 500. No other townships in yet.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 14.—Returns come in slowly. The usual Democratic majority of 1,200 to 1,600 is very largely reduced, and it is almost certain that Cooley, for Senator; Williams, for Treasurer; Coates, for Supervisor; and McLaughlin, for Auditor, are elected over the regular Democratic nominees.

ANAMOSA, Ia., Oct. 14.—The whole vote here was 570; Anti-Monopoly State ticket, 295; Republican State ticket, 273. Anti-Monopoly majority, 22. Opposition gain over last year, 150. The county Anti-Monopoly ticket is elected by from 50 to 200 majority.

CLINTON, Ia., Oct. 14.—Clinton County gives the Republican State ticket about 500 majority. The Anti-Monopoly elect Merrill to the Senate over Ireland, Republican, by a small majority. This is as full as can be given to-night.

CLARINDA, Ia., Oct. 14.—Page County gives a Republican majority on the general ticket of not less than 300.

BENTONSPORT, Ia., Washington Township gives for the State Democratic ticket 9 majority. Henry township gives a Republican majority of 38 for the State ticket.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 14.—Wapello County—Republicans will have 200 majority. The whole county ticket probably elected.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 14.—No returns from the county. In the city the vote was very light, and so badly scratched that it is doubtful if returns can be made to-night.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 14.—The indications are of an overwhelming Republican defeat. Vail will have 200 majority in Johnson County. Grant carried the county by 200.

OSCEOLA, Ill., Oct. 14.—The indications are that Wilson, Republican, has carried Clark County, Iowa, by a small majority.

AFTON, Union Co., Ia., Oct. 14.—Everything passing off much quieter than anticipated. The town voting in the morning and the county in the evening makes it very hard to arrive at any conclusion. The State ticket is running ahead for the Republicans; also for county officers. Country not heard from yet.

LEON, Decatur Co., Ia., Oct. 14.—The returns so far from this and central townships indicate that even a larger vote has been polled to-day than last year, when 2,168 were cast in the county. The cause of so heavy a vote is the excitement over the Anti-Monopolist ticket, which is carrying all the Democratic and a large number of straight Republican votes. It is impossible to imagine tickets more piebald with scratching. Arnold, Daily, and Jackson anti-monopolists, for the respective offices of Representative, Treasurer, and Auditor, are greatly in Central Township at present counting. In Eden Township, Welcome Grange, numbering sixty, voted solid for the Anti-Monopoly ticket. The election so far has passed quietly. It is believed that the Grangers generally have cast anti-monopoly votes.

AFTON, Oct. 14.—Not sufficient returns from Union County are in to warrant any conclusion. Everything passing off quietly. The ticket was Republican and Anti-Monopoly. The town voted the straight Republican ticket, while the county goes the Anti-Monopoly. Nothing definite can be obtained until midnight.

GLENN WOODS MILLS, Ia., Oct. 14.—Election has passed off quietly. In Glenwood Township, which is far as counted, the vote is about even. A majority of the tickets are scratched. Only two of the adjoining townships heard from as yet. Oak Township indicates that the Anti-Monopoly ticket has carried by from 75 to 85 majority. A Republican loss of 35 from last year.

The official report from Plattsville Township is: Total number of votes polled, 102; Republican vote, 30; Anti-Monopoly, 42. The Republican loss from last year is 43.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 14.—Result same as at 7 o'clock, as near as can tell.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 14.—A very light vote polled—about one-third. On account of the large number of scratched tickets, no definite returns from the county can be procured to-night. Indications are that the Republican county and legislative ticket is elected. Carpenter's majority in the county is about 500.

RED OAK, Ia., Oct. 14.—Red Oak Township went: For Carpenter, 175; vote, 67, as far as counted. About half counted.

ALMA, Ia., Oct. 14.—Monroe County returns are coming in slowly. The vote between Hilton and Haskell, Republican candidates for Representative, is close. Hilton is, perhaps, re-elected by a small majority.

CORNING, Adams Co., Ia., Oct. 14.—Carpenter has a majority of 46 in this precinct,—a loss of over 100. The county has probably gone Anti-Monopoly by over 700 majority, and the Farmers' county ticket is elected in full. Young, for Senator, and Platter, for the Legislature, is probably defeated by 200 majority.

MT. PLEASANT, Ia., Oct. 14.—Canaan Township gives the Republican ticket a majority of 53,—a gain of 27 over the vote at the Governor's election two years ago. Casper Township gives Carpenter 250 majority. West, Republican, for Senator, 140 majority.

FORT MADISON, Oct. 14.—Blackburn, Auditor, 311 majority, Anti-Monopoly. Hobbs, Superintendent of County Schools, 337 majority, Anti-Monopoly. Green Bay, Hobbs' majority, Anti-Monopoly, 17. Blackburn's majority, Anti-Monopoly, 44. Pease's majority, Anti-Monopoly, 17. J. W. Frow, Republican majority, 5. E. A. Layton, Republican majority, 66.

CHARITON, Lucas Co., Oct. 15.—Returns come in slowly. Vote very light. Pleasant Township, Republican majority on State ticket, 29; gain of 2. Union Township, Republican majority, 27 on State ticket; loss of 32. Republican majority in county estimated at about 200.

CLARINDA, Iowa, Oct. 14.—No apparent change since 10 o'clock in the Republican majority. Prospect the same.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 14.—Returns from all the northern part of the State show large gains for the Anti-Monopoly ticket on the Republican majorities of last year. In this county the Anti-Monopoly State ticket will have about 1,000 majority. The Democrats in this county elect the three Representatives, Sheriff, Auditor, Superintendent of Schools, and minor officers.

From reports throughout the State, Carpenter's majority is estimated at 20,000 or 25,000.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 14—10 p. m.—The vote in the State election to-day was very light, there being almost a total want of interest in the general issue. Returns from the Western Reserve indicate that the Republicans have been more remiss than the Democrats, and the percentage of the Republican majority in this part of the State has not been maintained.

In Cuyoga County there were not less than six or eight legislative tickets in the field, and an amount of scratching so great that the vote in many wards cannot be counted before morning. The vote in the city is not more than two-thirds that of a year ago. The principal work done at the polls was by partisanship in the interests of their candidates for the Legislature.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 14.—Wood County—Weston Township, 55 Republican majority. Lake Township, 16 vote on Governor; rest of the Republican ticket has 1 majority.

Lucas County—Sylvania, Republican majority, 107. Whitehouse Precinct, Republican majority, 17.

Henry County—Bartlow Township, Republican majority, 1.

Ottawa County—Portage Township, Democratic majority, 48. Put-in-Bay Township, Democratic majority, 4. Benton Township, Democratic majority, 68.

Sandusky County—Riley Township, all in, 123 Democratic majority. Hudson, Democrat, for State Senator, 142 majority, Fremont City, Hudson 138 majority, Allen, 136 majority, Daniel June, Republican, for Representative, probably elected. Carries Tremont City by 150 majority.

Huron County—Townsend Township, 110, Republican majority; Lackey, Republican, for State Senator, 111 majority.

Lucas County—Spencer Township, Republican majority, 46.

Erie County—Vermilion, Allen, 13 majority; Milan, Republican majority, 142.

Summit County—Akron, Third Ward, Noyes, 44 majority over Allen. Coventry Township, Allen, 70 majority; Democratic gain, 40. Cuyahoga Falls, Noyes, 22 majority over Allen.

Ashtabula County—Ashtabula, Noyes, 90 majority. Geneva Township, Noyes, 204 majority over all.

Stark County—Minerva, Republican majority, 25.

Cuyahoga County—Solon Township, Republican majority, 25.

Mahoning County—Youngstown, Republican majority, 316; Republican loss, 19. Boardman Township, Republican majority, 14.

Lorraine County—Black River, Republican majority, 83. Carrollton, Republican majority, 30; Rochester, Republican majority, 74; Elyria, Republican majority, 361; Greenwich, Republican majority, 30; Amherst, Noyes, 1 majority.

Tuscarawas County—Waynesburg, Republican majority, 51.

Trumbull County—Warren, Republican majority, 260. Weatherafield Township, Republican majority, 122. Champion Township, Republican majority, 7.

Lake County—Painesville, 276 Republican majority.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14—10:30 p. m.—Returns are coming in slowly. All comparisons are made with the vote of the Secretary of State in 1872:

Ashtabula County—Two townships; Democratic gain, 197.

Champaign County—Two townships; Democratic gain, 41.

Cuyahoga County—One township; Democratic gain, 28.

Erie County—Two townships; Democratic gain, 54.

Guernsey County—One township; Republican gain, 12.

Harrison County—Three townships; Democratic gain, 32.

Huron County—Two townships; Democratic gain, 5.

Henry County—One township; Republican gain, 9.

Cass County—Two townships; Democratic gain, 18.

Licking County—One township, and Newark City; Republican gain, 45.

Lorian County—Four townships; Republican gain, 50.

Mahoning County—One township, and Youngstown City, Republican gain, 60.

Muskingum County—Three townships, Democratic gain 5.

Madison County—Three townships, Democratic gain, 81.

Marion County—One township, Democratic gain, 15.

Ottawa County—Three townships, Democratic gain 32.

Pickaway County—Circleville, one ward, Democratic gain, 46.

Stark County—One township, Democratic gain, 14.

Sandusky County—One township, Democratic gain, 9.

Summit County—Two townships, and one ward in Akron, Democratic gain, 176.

Trascarawas County—Three townships, Democratic gain, 15.

Warren County—One township, Republican gain, 6.

Washington County—Two townships and Marietta City, Democratic gain, 15.

Wood County—Two townships, Democratic gain, 153.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 14.—The day has been fair and order good. Three tickets in the field, with ninety candidates in all, and out of these are made many composition tickets. The indications are that there has been much scratching. There are sixty-six wards and precincts in city and county. The counting will be difficult and returns slow. The city has be redistricted into wards since the last Gubernatorial election, which will make comparisons by wards impossible, except on a basis of the vote for Secretary of State last fall.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 14.—The election in this city to-day passed off very quietly. A light vote was polled. Five tickets were in the field, and much scratching was done. The returns will be late.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Avondale returns a majority of 67 over Allen, and 23 plurality over the Democratic and People's candidates. The Republicans claim gains of 1,300 from six city wards from the balance of the returns. The crowds have left the newspaper offices, with no hopes of satisfactory returns to-night.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—Additional returns show a steady Democratic gain. The Democrats are claiming the Legislature, sure, and have hopes of their State ticket. The Republicans claim gains of 1,300 from six city wards from the balance of the returns. The crowds have left the newspaper offices, with no hopes of satisfactory returns to-night.

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CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 14.—The Second Ward of this city gives a Republican majority of 258; Republican loss, 92

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meetings of Some of Mr. Hesing's "People."

Defeat of an Attempt to Nominate Mr. Haines for Mayor.

Mark Sheridan's Effort to Become Chief Nominator Defeated.

Several Sub-Committees Appointed, and Much Talk Indulged In.

Probability that Nominations Will Be Made at at Early Day.

The Committee of Seventy Call a Convention to Meet Oct. 23.

A Mixed Meeting at the Pacific Hotel.

At Which Nothing Was Done.

Swedish-Americans Resolve to Form an Independent Party.

THE "PEOPLE'S" PARTY.

The Campaign Committee of the "People's Party" met yesterday afternoon at No. 203 East Randolph street, pursuant to the call of the Secretary, Thomas Halpin, Esq., for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

The meeting was called to order by H. B. Miller, who nominated Henry Greenebaum as temporary Chairman, and he was elected.

The Chair said that his name had been put on the Committee without his knowledge, and he had come to see and counsel with them as to what was best to be done. He had expected the meeting to be organized, and was all the more surprised at his election. He was with them heart and soul, but if they made poor nominations he personally would not vote for them. It was important to call out the best men to have them administer our affairs. It could be done, and done most effectually, from people of broad and liberal views than among fanatics. He was ready to meet the issue whether religion had anything to do with politics or not. If a man wanted to go to hell, he had a right to. If it was a movement of the bummers, put him down as one of them. The Committee must select good men, and doing that, they could sweep everything before them.

On motion, Carl Knobleodorff, H. D. King, John Buhler, and D. C. Skelly were elected Vice-Presidents.

M. Eberhardt, Tom Halpin, and Mr. Christopher were elected Secretaries.

The roll of delegates was called.

On motion of Mr. Skelly, William P. Jones was added to the Committee for Lyons, Richard Lord for Palos, and M. J. O'Connor for Thornton.

On motion of Mr. Periolat, the temporary officers were elected temporary ones.

Senator Miles Kehoe offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the meeting does not arrogate to itself the power of interfering in the affairs of the different wards, but recommends that the friends of the cause take such action as will lead to unity and harmony, by placing in the field for Aldermen the best citizens of their respective wards, thus doubly ensuring a glorious victory in the coming campaign.

Justice Boyden offered the following:

WHEREAS, There appears to be a spontaneous desire among the people that a man like the Hon. John C. Haines should be presented to them for their suffrages for the office of Mayor, since his intimate knowledge of the city affairs, his honesty, thorough business capacity, and liberal views, as proved by his entire administration of the office, ample security for his fitness and eligibility; therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee recommend to the citizens of Chicago, of whatever party, creed, nativity, or nationality, the Hon. John C. Haines as a candidate for the office of Mayor, and we herewith declare our willingness to use all honorable and legitimate means to secure his election. (Cheers).

Mr. Caulfield opposed the resolution, and did not think the mode adopted was a proper one for making nominations. His view, which many others entertained, was to move slowly and cautiously upon the proper kind of men. Mr. Haines might be the best man, but they were not sufficiently advanced to determine it now. He hoped a resolution would be offered to make a sub-committee to report such nominations as, after consultation, presented themselves. That Committee might bring in the name mentioned, but there were others to be designated, and it would be unwise to select the head of the ticket thus barring Mr. Haines's many friends, and might be the best, but the speaker was not now of that opinion. He wanted time, for it was a question to be considered in relation to many interests, especially those of the tax-payers.

Justice Boyden apprehended the resolution did not make a nomination. He favored cool consideration himself. The resolution was simply an expression of opinion; not a finality, but something to be considered by the people hereafter. It was not intended to press any nomination at present.

Mr. Caulfield moved to postpone the resolution.

Mr. Hesing said nothing gave him greater pleasure than to speak on such a resolution. Eighteen years ago Mr. Haines was Mayor, and it was an honor to the city, for he did so well that the following year the people almost unanimously re-elected him. To what had Chicago been driven by a man elected to be the Mayor of the whole city, but who bent hand and brain to further the views of some faction? A man of broad views was now needed, a man from whom no pledges were required. Mr. Haines was such a man, and if nominated would be elected by a majority of thousands, for the native-born Americans would not yet give up the Government to fanatics. He was willing to postpone the resolution, but was opposed to any Committee on Nominations. Let the Committee of 125 meet openly, and make nominations. For himself, he would not support a bad man this fall, and had not done either when others urged it. No one could say he ever favored a bad man. He supported the resolution concerning Aldermen, and urged the delegates to induce their people to select good men for the Council. It was necessary to have honest man in that position. For the sake of harmony, he would advise Justice Boyden to withdraw his resolution.

Senator Kehoe thought Mr. Caulfield misunderstood the resolution. Mr. Haines had not been mentioned as a candidate. It was simply an expression of opinion. It favored a man like John C. Haines, who, when in office, was a servant of the people. He did not see how any man could oppose the resolution, which simply indicated to the people what manner of man it was proposed to nominate—men under whom all would enjoy equal rights. To have a private committee was a thing he opposed. He favored nominations by the whole Committee of 125, which represented the whole people. He believed the passage of the resolution would give strength and unity to the movement.

Mr. Caulfield said his understanding of the resolution was that it was a nomination now. Why should Mr. Haines' name be presented more than any other's unless they were making nominations? If the resolution was adopted, he would be the nominee. Were they prepared for nominations now? [["No, no."] Nor did he want any recommendations. Nor was he prepared to vote on any name. He wanted the matter maturely considered. He wanted a sub-committee appointed by the present one, not to make nominations, but to sit and deliberate, and then report names back. It was not proper to make nominations or excited speeches, but only after cool reflection.

Justice Boyden asked leave to withdraw the resolution.

It was granted.

Edward Phillips offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a sub-committee of [illegible] from each division and the county, which, to be [illegible] of this body, shall constitute the [illegible] to take charge of the respective wards in which they shall hold daily sessions at the People's Party headquarters, for the purpose of transacting such business as may be presented to them.

Redmond Sheridan offered the following:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to call together this Campaign Committee on some near future time or by them shall be deemed wise, for the purpose of electing in nomination a city and county ticket, in accordance with the duties assigned them at the Kingsbury Hall mass-meeting.

Several wanted the Campaign Committee to adjourn to some fixed day.

Mr. Hesing thought it wise to adopt the resolution. A new Liberal party had sprung up, which threw a crumb to the Germans by giving them beer and wine on Sunday, and not letting the Irish drink a drop. They might get up some new scheme, if the People's party set a day for a nomination. The Committee had better keep the thing in its own hands. Let the Executive Committee decide when it was best to make nominations, whether next week or five days before election.

Mark Sheridan moved that personal service of notice be made by the Executive Committee. This and the resolution were agreed to.

Mr Sheridan moved there be a committee of five from each Division and the county to consider the best and most available candidates and suggest their names to the Campaign Committee at the next meeting.

Henry Ackhoff moved to table it.

The resolution was not entertained.

The Chair appointed the Sub-Committee as follows: South Side, E. Phillips, J. B. Gartenman, George Miller; West Side, Miles Kehoe, Redmond Sheridan, J. J. McGrath; North Side, Otto Schoeninger, A. C. Hesing, J. T. Corcoran; County towns, Stephen Kehoe, Christian Smith, Norman Bassett.

Mark Sheridan renewed his resolution for a Committee on Nominations, to report for the rejection or approval of the Campaign Committee, two or more names of persons fit to be candidates for each office.

Gen. Leib thought the resolution too premature. Let every member of the Committee go back and consult the feelings of the people.

Mr. Sheridan said its adoption did not debar the presentation of other names before the Campaign Committee.

The Chair asked if he would accept the following modification: "That the Chair appoint a committee for the purpose of recommending to the consideration of an adjourned meeting two or more suitable names as candidates for the various offices."

Mr. Sheridan said they must use all their wisdom and discretion in making a ticket. Good men must be selected at all hazards. Many points might arise concerning candidates which it would be better to discuss in private than in a large committee. All the week spoke in this men presented could be thoroughly canvassed by the Committee he proposed.

Mr. Hesing asked if Mr. Sheridan meant to include the Aldermen.

Mr. Sheridan did not.

Mr. Snowhook was against the resolution. The Campaign Committee could do the work, and did not need to delegate it to any private committee. Let the roll be called, and every man suggest his choice for every office, and thus make up a list from which selections could be made without the aid of any sub-committee.

Miles Kehoe opposed the resolution for a similar reason. The Campaign Committee was not a pack of schoolboys, requiring leaders. He wanted no rings formed to conceal any man's unfitness. He moved, as a substitute, that the Campaign Committee make the nominations.

Mr. Caulfield said the Campaign Committee was understood to be in search of the best men; not that the men were seeking the Convention. They were seeking men who would reflect and question before they decided to make any nomination. He favored Mr. Sheridan's resolution, since it did not help to check a tendency to nominations through rings; and since there was better opportunity for considering men in a sub-committee, which did not sit with closed doors, but which listened to suggestions from everybody. The way to get rid of rings, was to have a committee settled at once, being willing to support Mr. Haines, though Mr. Greenebaum was his first choice. Mr. Greenebaum favored the resolution, the talk about rings amounting to very little. If he had the appointing of the Committee, it would fairly represent the Convention, its intelligence and its capacity. They must make up a ticket, so good from top to bottom as to force THE TRIBUNE and *Times* to support it. Let the Committee report two names for each office. That was Democratic, and gave choice enough. The more good names presented the better, not less.

Mr. Hesing thought the Committee, if chosen, should not be selected by the Chair, or by any one man.

Col. Knobleodorff moved the recommendation of candidates be made by the Executive Committee.

Mr. Hesing opposed the substitute also, and reiterated his expressions of belief in the capacity of the Campaign Committee.

Col. Knobleodorff withdrew his motion.

A substitute was offered by Mr. Ryan that the delegates from the various Divisions and the county meet and select the five to which they would be entitled.

It was not considered.

Sheridan's resolution was defeated.

The Convention adjourned.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The following call for a convention has been issued by the Committee of Seventy:

To the Voters of the City of Chicago and County of Cook:

The Central Law-and-Order Committee, and those they represent, having determined that a convention shall be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for the city and county offices to be filled at the approaching election, have appointed Saturday, as a proper day they send forth an invitation to all the order-loving and law-abiding people of the city and county who coincide with them in their principles to participate in such Convention.

The principles we maintain are too well known to require an extended recapitulation here. They have been set forth from the platform and through the press and are understood by every intelligent person. But, as they have been often misrepresented, a brief summary of them is deemed proper.

We demand that there shall be honesty and strict economy in the management of our finances, to the end that all expenditure shall be limited to the actual needs of the people, and that taxation be lightened as far as possible.

We demand that the laws shall be enforced for the protection of person and property. We claim that the property of every member of society, regardless of age, sex, or condition in person, property, and freedom is the supremest object and duty of Government.

We claim that every person has a right, so far as human law is concerned, to his own opinions, and to act upon them as he shall deem best, and to engage in any lawful traffic. But that the open violation of this and modes of traffic are injurious to the citizen as promoters of disorder, ignorance, pauperism, and crime and consequent unnecessary taxation, the aggregate evil of the people is enormous, and must and shall be obeyed.

These are our principles, and we ask every good citizen to unite with us in their support by the election of men to office who will carry them out.

For this purpose we hereby call a convention to meet the Central Law-and-Order Committee, for the nomination of city and county officers, on Thursday, Oct. 23, 1873, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at Kingsbury Music Hall, Chicago.

The Law-and-Order Clubs of each ward are requested to select seven delegates in such manner as they may see fit, with credentials duly certified by the officers of the clubs. Where two or more clubs exist in one ward they are requested to appoint delegates from each club in number proportionate to the numbers of the respective clubs in such manner as the Presidents of the clubs may agree.

Each of the towns of Cook County, outside of the City of Chicago, are also requested to select two delegates to such Convention.

The Presidents of the Board of Trade, Clearing-House Association, Merchants' Exchange, and Board of Underwriters are also requested to select two delegates each to act with themselves.

Each daily and weekly newspaper favoring the Law-and-Order movement is requested to select one delegate each.

All of the above bodies accepting this invitation are requested to notify Philip Myers, Secretary of the Central Committee, Room 12, No. 179 East Adams street, of their action, on or before Monday next, Oct. 20, 1873.

By order of the Executive Committee,

A. B. GOOKINS,
NATHANIEL NORTON,
C. C. BONNEY,
J. G. BRADMAN,
THOMAS MORLEDGE,
M. C. KELLEY,
WILLARD WOODARD,
J. S. BRADWELL,
A. L. GOODSPEED,
H. D. PENFIELD,
H. B. HURD,
PHILIP MYERS.

CITIZENS' MEETING AT THE PACIFIC HOTEL.

A meeting of citizens opposed to the Hesing-O'Hara combination was held, yesterday evening, in Parlor No. 1 of the Pacific Hotel, at which the following citizens were present: George W. Gage, Philip Wadsworth, N. T. Gassette, Louis Wahl, F. Baumann, Edmund Jussen, Monroe Heath, R. P. Derrickson, George Schneider, E. Cole, John Anderson, Henry Kerber, Col. Baldwin, Judge Daniels, E. F. Runyan, John Reid, A. H. Bander, B. Lowenthal, Mr. Kadish, W. B. Bateham, David Blakely, Carter H. Harrison, St. Clair Sutherland, Charles L. Wilson, G. W. Stanford, Abner Taylor, Col. John S. Cooper, and a few others—about forty in all.

Mr. Charles L. Wilson called the meeting to order and nominated Mr. G. W. Stanford for Chairman. He was elected.

Mr. Stanford, on taking the chair, called upon Mr. Wilson to explain the object of the meeting, which that gentleman did. The political party to which he belonged, he said, had retired from the field in the present municipal campaign, and he was therefore left to choose between the Hesing coalition party and the Committee of Seventy, neither of which extremes he desired to follow. The meeting, as he understood the matter, had for its object the selection of names for a citizens' ticket which would be generally acceptable.

The reporters being requested to withdraw for the present, the meeting proceeded to business.

Mr. Cooper moved that the Committee resolve itself into a Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices to be filled at the county and city elections this fall, without respect to party or nationality.

Mr. Carter H. Harrison opposed the motion.

The motion was agreed to by 22 to 19.

Col. Jussen moved that the platform adopted by the Citizens' Independent movement, so-called, be adopted as the platform of the Convention.

The reading of the platform being called for, it was read.

Mr. R. P. Derrickson offered as a substitute the platform of the Committee of Seventy.

Considerable debate was had upon the question, in which Messrs. Bunyan, Harrison, Jussen, Schneider, Cooper, Woodard, and others participated, when a vote was taken on the substitute, resulting in its rejection by 20 to 21.

A vote upon the motion of Col. Jussen to adopt the platform of the Citizens' Independent movement was had, and the motion was lost, by 23 to 24.

Ex-Ald. Campbell moved that that portion of the platform which related to lager-beer be stricken out, pending which motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

INDEPENDENT SWEDES.

At a Swedish meeting held in Svea Hall, day before yesterday, the following was agreed to:

That this meeting, representing several thousand Swedish-American citizens, all friends of order and liberty, has resolved that it will form an independent party, if such party can be formed, but that this meeting, if such party cannot be organized, will, at the coming municipal election, support the best, most honest, and liberal candidates presented, without being confined to either of the extreme sides.

PERSONAL.

Bret Harte is at the Grand Pacific.

M. C. Culver, LaFayette, is at the Briggs.

A. N. Winters, Trenton, is at the Briggs.

A. L. Bliss, Adrian, Mich., is a guest at the Briggs.

J. H. Scribner, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Eugene McOume, of Peoria, is at the Gardner.

Senator T. W. Ferry, of Michigan, is at the Sherman.

William Brunt, of Liverpool, England, is at the Sherman.

Col. B. F. Silsby, of Carlinville, is at the West Side Briggs.

Dr. E. D. Collins, of Momence, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. W. H. Wilson, of Philadelphia, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. E. M. Hoar, of Houghton, Mich., is at the Sherman.

Senator William Windom, of Minnesota, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. William Wadham, of England, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. F. Sutton, of Massachusetts, is at the West Side Briggs.

F. M. McDougal, United States Army, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Rev. L. Gorman and family, of Sparta, are among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs.

Col. C. E. Lippincott, of Springfield, is at the Grand Pacific.

Charles McNeir, St. Louis; J. Collett, Terre Haute; and Carl Pfister, St. Louis, are registered at the Gardner.

D. W. Hitchcock, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, will leave to-day for Omaha, where he will remain a few days to transact some business for his Company.

Dr. C. N. Hewitt, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Minnesota, is in the city, visiting our damaged water supply, and inspecting the various systems of sanitary protection in use here. He is being aided in his researches by Dr. B. C. Miller and others.

The following were at the Commercial yesterday: John A. Swinnington, Vermont; N. J. Fisk, T. V. Howard, C. D. Palmer, Waukesha, Wis.; J. D. Eming, Salem, O.; W. H. Farrell, Leavenworth; J. R. Boles, Hudson, Mich.; W. H. Stevenson, New Orleans; J. T. Smith, Milwaukee; J. E. Hoston, Aurora.

The Crow and Blackfeet Indian Chiefs, Blackfoot, Iron Bull, Bear Wolf, Long Horse, Thin Body, Old Dog, Old Crow, and several others whose names are with difficulty spelled than those mentioned, are amusing themselves hugely in this city. Evening before last they visited Hooley's, yesterday afternoon the circus, and last evening the Academy of Music and at dinner they gave a grand exhibition of war-dances and songs in the dining-room of the Sherman. They will leave for Washington to-day.

Mr. James Y. Dickey, who died last Sunday, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, Sept. 11, 1797, and came to Chicago in 1840. He was made agent for Ferry & Son (now Ferry & Bro.), of Grand Haven, Michigan, in 1846, and continued the faithful discharge of his duties as agent until the beginning of his decline, in June last. He was a member and constant attendant of the First Presbyterian Church for thirty-three years. His circle of acquaintance was very large, and too much cannot be said of his life of rigid probity and unswerving devotion to moral principles. He leaves one daughter. His physician states that disease did not occasion his death, but that it was the result of the gradual wearing out of the system. His remains will be taken to Graceland for burial at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The following Chicagoans were registered at various points in Europe up to Sept. 27: Lewis; Mrs. B. Hitchcock, Mrs. Hitchcock, B. F. Caldwell and wife, W. T. Niswanger, Paris; Mrs. Herbert C. Ayer, Charles G. Dyer and family, Miss Annie E. Hobart, Miss May Hubbard, Mrs. Edward Isham, Miss Grace Laflin, H. H. Maile and wife, J. M. Richards and wife, Mrs. H. H. Singer, Walter Singer, Mrs. J. L. Sprogle and family, Mrs. Douglas L. Taylor, R. A. D. Volk, Mrs. B. M. Whitehead, Mrs. Jesse Whitehead, Geneva: M. G. Kellogg, L. B. Otis and family, Lucerne: E. Bean, Mrs. S. M. Nickelson, H. H. Porter, Dresden: E. H. Grafton, Munich: W. W. Kimball and family, Hamburg-les-Bains: Mrs. Lyman C. Judge, Vienna: Will N. Perry, Frederick B. Perry, Mrs. O. Sherman, Miss Sherman, L. L. Atwood, S. S. Hall, M. W. Hawes and wife, Prague: Mrs. H. M. Buell, Venice: S. B. Abdill, C. E. Dickinson, E. P. Getchell, Joseph S. Reynolds, Miss Birdie Reynolds.

The King of Dahomy is dead. Rum and wives did it.

Ara Barton, the nominee of the Grangers for Governor of Minnesota, is a native of Sullivan County, N. H.

Victoria Woodhull is growing old and gray so fast that Theodore Tilton passes her without a nod of recognition.

William Pitt Bartlett, with one eye on the Speakership, is a candidate for the Wisconsin Assembly in Eau Claire.

Judge Robert Ould, James H. Dooley, Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, William Lovenstein, and William G. Gilmar, are the Conservative nominees in Richmond for the Virginia Legislature.

Leander K. Lippincott, the husband of Grace Greenwood, and himself a writer both of prose and rhyme, has been appointed to the master-of-fact position of Recorder of the Land-Office at Washington.

Whale-skins are reported to be gradually supplanting cow-hides in the cordwainery market, and therefore one may remark of the victims of Lydia Thompson that they have been whaled, without the first suspicion of slang.

It is rumored that the articles lately contained in the English newspapers on the Canada Pacific Credit Mobilier had so great an influence with the Governor-General that he will dismiss the present Ministry, after receiving the report of the Royal Commission.—*Montreal Herald.*

Philetus Sawyer recently sold 7,900 acres of pine land in the Chippewa Valley for $79,000, or $10 an acre. When Sawyer buys pine land from the Indians or from Government he goes into a ring and gets them for from $1.25 to $3 an acre. When he sells them he gets what they are worth.—*Milwaukee News.*

The Hon. H. W. Cope, Judge of the Birmingham District Court, in session at Atherstone, Eng., sentenced, for contempt of his court, to ten days' imprisonment, Viscount Hatton, the eldest son of the Earl of Winchilsea, remarking that he recognized no distinctions of persons in his court.

Sam Bard has a habit of calling up his pressmad and remarking: "I s-s-say, d-did you s-s-know I had a no-no-national reputation as a po-po-paragrapher?" and then he sits down and writes such soul-stirring aphorisms as this: "During the money-panic President Grant stood like a mighty rock in a weary land."—*Savannah News.*

Beecher is the Colossus of American humor. His introduction of the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, of London, to the audience at the Academy, Thursday evening, was recognized as a masterpiece of fun. The Doctor was quite overcome by it, but managed to muster strength to reply as follows: "Ladies and Gentlemen—I am appalled at the length and breadth of American humor. It is bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the east by the rising sun, on the south by the Tropic of Cancer, and on the west by the Day of Judgment." The Committee appointed to fan Brother Beecher did nobly.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

SCIENCE.

Meeting of the Academy of Sciences Last Evening—List of Contributions Received—Report of the Finance Committee—Geysers Discussed and Illustrated.

A meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences was held yesterday evening in the library-room of the Academy, at No. 263 Wabash avenue, and was attended by gentlemen and lady members to the number of about fifty.

The Secretary read a report of the donations made to the Society since the meeting of last January, and the parties donating, as follows: Chief of Engineer's Department, Washington, 1 book; R. Wesleman, London, 1 package pamphlets; National Observatory, Washington, 2 books and pamphlets; The Hon. C. B. Farwell, volumes of the Congressional Globe, 13 volumes reports, 2 volumes of the Ninth Census Report; Profs. Dana and Sullivan, 50 volumes of the American Journal of Science, and 1 complete volume of the New Englander; Prof. Eggleston, of Columbia College, 1 pamphlet; Dr. John M. Woodward, Washington, 1 volume annual report of the United States Hospital; Canadian Government, 1 report of progress of the Geological Survey; Philadelphia Academy of Science, their proceedings; W. H. Dale, of San Francisco, pamphlets on the Mollusca of California; the Entomological Society of Ontario, 4 pamphlets; Smithsonian Institute, 48 books and pamphlets; Library of the late President, Col. J. W. Foster; by purchase of G. C. Walker, G. W. Blatchford, J. Y. Scammon, and E. B. McCagg, 187 volumes of scientific works, 307 pamphlets and 37 numbers of the American Naturalist; skulls of 25 mound builders, types used in illustration on the last works on the Prehistoric Races; minerals comprising 807 specimens, nine fossils, teeth and bones, and two specimens of ancient pottery; William Borden, Providence, Md., two boxes containing several hundred specimens of fossils; Philadelphia Academy of Science, two boxes conchological specimens; W. W. Calkins, of Chicago, 240 specimens shells, and sixty-two fossils.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Brown, Chairman of the Finance Committee then read the following report:

To the President of the Academy of Sciences:

Your Finance Committee, appointed at the last meeting, beg leave to report in part. The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the matter presented of this meeting in time to call all the members together, the Chairman reports only for himself and J. H. McVicker, Esq. We were most cordially received by those of our fellow-citizens on whom we found time to call. By the payment of $100 in cash, and the giving of four several notes for the same amount, with 6 per cent interest, payable one, two, three, and four years, we have the pleasure to report the following gentlemen as life members of the Academy: H. F. Eames, President Commercial National Bank; R. P. Allen, President Cook County National Bank; Chauncey T. Bowen, Vice-President Cook County National Bank; Harold S. Peck, Edward G. Mason, Potter Palmer, A. C. Hesing, of the *Staats Zeitung*; H. J. Walker, John Crerar; W. H. Orrington, Hon. H. N. Hibbard; Hon. W. H. Bradley; E. Lowenthal, President International Bank; James S. Kendall; Wm. D. Kerfoot, John Keith; J. Alden Ellis, President Second National Bank; Hon. C. H. McCormick; in all eighteen life membership.

Geo. Schneider, President of the National Bank of Illinois, and E. T. Wheelock, Secretary Gas Light Company have contributed $100. This makes a total of $2,000 cash and $7,200 in notes thus far collected by two members of your Committee. They hope to increase the sum very considerably as soon as time and circumstances will permit.

Dr. Bridge, of the Committee, reports a handsome donation of $250 in gas fixtures by H. M. Wilmarth, Esq. All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM BROWN, Chairman.

In addition to the collections made by the Committee, the following donations of $100 in cash have been made: E. Ely, J. H. McVicker, A. B. Davis, S. S. Cheshrough, Horace White, R. W. Raymond, H. H. Thomson, L. H. Watkins, and Walter Wright. Further donations of $200 by Nathan Cornish, $500 by Col. Samuel Shaw, $25 by Asa Dow, and $500 by L. W. Volk for bust of the late Col. J. W. Foster.

Dr. Edmund Andrews then took up the subject of "Geysers," and illustrated his theory of the cause of these wonderful phenomena with the aid of some apparatus, his experiments being highly interesting and quite conclusive as the correct solution of what has long remained a mystery.

On motion, Mr. Charles Sonar was made a corresponding in lieu of an active member of the Academy.

Dr. Andrews then made the announcement of the discovery in Kansas of a mastodon, and stated that if the members of the Academy would provide the needful funds for its extraction and transportation to Chicago, they could secure it. It was decided to secure so rare a specimen without delay. The Doctor also stated that from personal observation he had come to the belief that the Loess formation extended as far north as St. Charles, Ill.

After some more highly interesting scientific discussion, the meeting adjourned.

A SMART LOT OF REPORTERS.

Important Case of Bank Burglary.

The Chicago *Times* is all topsy turvy again on the subject of local finances. Some two weeks ago it announced in flaming headlines that all the banks in Chicago were closed, which they were not. Having done what it could to precipitate a panic, it got frightened at its own work, and its next venture was to announce that everything was lovely at the Union National Bank the day after that bank had decided to go into liquidation. Then the Union National Bank, having resolved to resume yesterday (as it did), the *Times* duly announced that it would not resume till to-day.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a corps of enterprising *Times* reporters were dispatched to the Union National Bank to see whether that institution was open or not. They found that it was open, but was about to close for the day, having taken in about half a million of deposits and paid out about one-tenth of that sum. Mr. Coolbaugh received the young gentlemen blandly, and the following conversation ensued:

Times Reporter—Is it true, Mr. Coolbaugh, that your bank is open to-day?

Mr. Coolbaugh—It looks very much like it; but why did you publish that we were not to open till Wednesday, when I told you that we were going to open Tuesday,—told you right here where we stand now?

T. R.—Well, what does this circular mean signed by your name, saying that you would open on Wednesday, Oct. 15?

Mr. C.—Circular? How did you come by that? That circular was suppressed at the Bank meeting yesterday.

T. R.—We picked it up!

Mr. C.—O, you stole it, did you; and then you thought you knew more about it than I did. (*Exit T. R.*)

EVANSTON.

Alleged Defalcation by the Treasurer of the Public School Fund—Eight Thousand Dollars Gone—Meeting of the Chicago Association of Congregational Churches.

Evanston has at last had a first-class sensation, it being none other than an alleged defalcation amounting to $8,000, committed by Samuel Greene, the Treasurer of the Public Schools. The discovery that his accounts were wrong was made some time since, but has been kept quiet until to-day, when the facts in the case were first made known. Mr. Greene is an old resident of Evanston, has always been a prominent member of the Congregational Church, and has held various offices of honor in the Church. The causes which led to the defalcation are not known, the bondsmen are Merril Ladd, J. M. Williams, Prof. Louis Kistler. The defalcation is the principal topic of conversation on the streets to-night.

The Chicago Association of Congregational Churches holds its annual meeting at this place to-day. The session was opened at 9 o'clock by the election of the Rev. Dr. Goodwin as Moderator. Some were in favor of allowing women to preach,—these being the Rev. William A. Bartlett and the Rev. Mr. Huntington. After transacting some miscellaneous business, the session adjourned.

SPORTING.

Base Ball.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday publishes the following, which will be interesting to lovers of the national game:

The following letter from Harry Wright, just received by us, will be read with interest by all Western ball-tossers. Writing from Boston, under date of Oct. 8, Mr. Wright says:

Your favor of a recent date came to hand, and I was pleased to hear from you. We were very near going West once more, and, if we had done so, should very likely have arranged to visit your city. We think we could have made it pay, but the other clubs thought differently, and would not go. Since seeing you, the championship question has undergone quite a change. Now the chances of the Red Stockings retaining the pennant for another season are quite good, although not certain by any means. We have enough games yet to play, should we be as unfortunate as the Whites were last week, to lose our chance. But we don't purpose to do anything of the kind. Now we have the lead, it is our intention to keep it, if hard work and good play can do it. To-morrow and Friday we play the Washingtons here, the sixth and seventh games of the championship series. Next week the Baltimores visit us, playing two games, and then we will take a trip, playing the Atlantics one, Athletics two, Baltimores one, and Washingtons two games, which will complete our championship games with each club. Up to the present time we have played forty-four games, winning thirty-one and losing thirteen. We lost the Athletic game last Monday by very poor play in the field. It was one of those days when bad fielding was catching—not the ball, but the bad fielding. The Athletics played a good game, both in the field and at the bat. Mr. N. E. Young umpired both games, and did it well, and with thorough impartiality.

I have heard it stated that St. Louis is to have a professional club next season. Is it true?

Our list of players for next season is Spalding, White, Barnes, Leonard, George Wright, O'Rourke, Schafer, McVey, "Thomas" Beales, the latter now playing second base for the Washington Club, in which position he is no better in the country. In fact, he is at home in any position—excepting pitcher—from catcher to right field. In the latter position he first became famous in the Union of Morrisania.

With kind regards to old friends, believe me yours respectfully, HARRY WRIGHT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Base ball: Baltimores, 12; Mutuals, 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXTRA THOMAS ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

The last concert of the Thomas Orchestra season will be given this evening at the Music Hall, upon which occasion the orchestra will be assisted by the Apollo Musical Club, which will sing the scena from MAX BRUCH'S "Frithjof," and a scena from the first act of "Lohengrin," Mrs. Huck, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Foltz, and Mr. M. W. Whitney. The joint attraction ought and undoubtedly will draw a crowded house. The programme for the evening is as follows:

PART FIRST.

Introduction—Quintette—"Die Schlacht"..... Mohr
Overture—Autumn Dedication, first set ..... Gade
"Meistersinger von Nuernberg" ..... Wagner
Song—"The Two Grenadiers" ..... Schumann
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
"Concerto, G Minor, op. 22" ..... Mendelssohn
Mr. Julius Fuchs and Orchestra.
Scene 4, "Frithjof's Abschied von Nordland," ..... Max Bruch
Apollo Club.

PART SECOND.

Overture—"Coriolanus" ..... Beethoven
Solos for Violin ..... Spohr
" ..... Chopin
" ..... Bach
Mr. C. M. Jacobsen.
Scherzo—"La Reine Mab, ou la Fee des Songes" ..... Berlioz
Selections—First set "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Mrs. Huck, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Foltz, Mr. Myron W. Whitney, Apollo Club, and Orchestra.

CITY ITEMS.

A little girl, 2 years old, the daughter of John McKain, of No. 782 Butterfield street, fell into a cistern at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held this morning.

The statement in the *Evening Mail* of yesterday that Officer Thomas Maloney, of the Sixth Precinct, appeared yesterday morning at the Deering Street Police Station in a state of intoxication, and made an effort to shoot McKelvey, the alleged murderer of Morrison, was false in every particular. A police officer named Mirea was said to have done some such thing, but it is doubtful if the report is true at all. Officer Maloney is a station-keeper at the Union Street Station, and is known as a sober, conscientious, and capable man.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 14.—Michigan People ex rel. Attorney-General v. Benjamin Soule et al.; affirmed with costs of both courts.

Theodore Foxten v. Josiah Faxon et al.; reversed with costs and bill dismissed.

Stephen Walrath v. Donald Campbell; reversed and judgment entered for plaintiff, with costs.

Peninsular Railway Company v. Edwin P. Duncan; reversed with costs, and a new trial.

John M. Hoffman v. Daniel D. Harrington; affirmed with costs.

Emily Dalonde v. Mary Klock; motion to dismiss appeal granted.

The People ex rel. Hitchcock v. the Treasurer of Allegan County; order to show cause granted.

George Butladge v. John Dance; dismissed with costs.

Chicago & Michigan Southern Railway Company v. Samuel R. Hughes; argued and submitted.

Edgar Bristol v. John Braidwood argued.

MICHIGAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 14.—The Michigan State Dental Association began its nineteenth annual meeting in the parlors of Cook's Hotel in this city to-day, Dr. G. R. Thomas, of Detroit, in the chair. There were numerous applicants for admission. Several dentists were present from Canada, Illinois, and Ohio, including Prof. J. Taft, of the American Dental College, located at Cincinnati, O. A committee was appointed to confer with the Regents in regard to the establishment of a dental school in connection with the State University. The meeting is to continue four days, and papers are to be read on anatomy, physiology, chemistry, hygiene, pathology, therapeutics, and other subjects of importance to dentists. The meeting is largely attended, and shows an increasing interest in the science of dentistry.

IRRIGATION IN COLORADO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 14.—One of the most important conventions that ever assembled west of the Missouri River will meet in this city to-morrow. Its object is to devise means to secure a thorough system of irrigation in several of the Western States and Territories; and to this end it is proposed that Congress be memorialized to grant certain unsold lands, and certain other privileges, so as to give the needed means to carry out successfully the project, which is somewhat similar in its features to that which was adopted some years ago in the east of us for the reclamation of swamp lands. There are numerous prominent men already from the adjoining States and Territories who come as delegates to the Convention which gives promise of being largely attended.

WEDDING AT BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 14.—A wedding in high life occurred in this city this afternoon, the contracting parties being the Rev. T. C. George, President of Napa College, Napa, California, and Miss Emma, daughter of C. W. C. Munsell, one of Bloomington's wealthiest and most respected citizens. The marriage service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, of Iowa. The couple took the afternoon train for the Pacific coast.

A PEACEFUL DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOCKPORT, Ill., Oct. 14.—Jacob Dauttinger, of this place, aged 73 years, was found dead in his chair last evening. He had been reading and smoking, and when discovered dead still held his book and cigar and spectacles. He had apparently passed away without a struggle.

MARINE NEWS FROM MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—Word was received here to-day that the schooner T. D. Barker, grain-laden from this port, is ashore at Port Colborne. The vessel had secured assistance from Buffalo, and will be freed without delay.

The schooner Monitor made the trip from Milwaukee to Traverse Bay and back in five days, and brought a load of 250 cords of wood.

SPRINGFIELD.

Session of the Illinois Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners Preparing to Take Test Cases—The Action for Contempt Against the Macoupin County Supervisors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 14.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for this State met here this morning. The grand officers were received at the Leland Hotel, and were escorted by the Lodges of the city to the State House, where Gov. Beveridge received them and the delegates in an appropriate speech, which was responded to with deserved applause. The session of the Grand Lodge will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Grand Master Bross responded to the greeting of Gov. Beveridge, and, at the close of his remarks, the hall was cleared of spectators and the Lodge went into regular session. A session of the Lodge will be held daily from 8 to 12, and from 2 to 5 o'clock. By resolution it was ordered that the exemplification of the secret work of the Order be made the special order for 10 o'clock to

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

So far as Chicago is concerned, the old adage that "no news is good news" will apply directly to our money-market. There is scarcely a shadow of difference since yesterday, except a gradual and steady improvement. Currency continues abundant, with no extra demand. Exchange is taken at 1-10 to ¼ discount, and sold to customers at par. The higher purchasing figure is for produce drafts. Country collections are improving, and generally there is steady progress to the condition of things preceding the panic.

There is scarcely any street paper offering; more for the reason that borrowers know that money is not to be had at any living figures than because it is not wanted. Brokers report that 1½@2 per cent per month could be readily obtained.

The feature of the day was the opening of the

UNION NATIONAL BANK.

There was a general expression of congratulation and good will among business men on this auspicious event. We think we can say confidently that this will be the feeling all over the Northwest. At the bank all went on very quietly, and during the day the deposits were largely in excess of the checks paid. Having paid off a large majority of its depositors, the bank is really stronger than it has been for a long time past. The vicious system of paying interest on deposits, together with the marked ability and uniform courtesy with which it was managed, attracted to it more than $6,000,000, which no well conducted bank could pay off on call. Whatever may happen to the stock gamblers of Wall street, it is believed that our Chicago banks can now weather almost any financial storm they may be able to produce.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

There seems to be no reason to vary the opinion so often expressed in this and the other columns of THE TRIBUNE in regard to the prospects of the fall and winter business. While the volume may not—and it is well that it should not—reach the limit that it would have attained had not the panic occurred, the result will be healthy, and form a more substantial basis for the immediate future. Shaky dealers will be denied credits, expansion will be stopped, and merchants and manufacturers will be far better off with what is left of stocks on hand than they would be with their goods in the hands of customers who cannot pay for them. Our farm products, corn excepted, are bringing fair prices. Europe and the Eastern States must have them, and the conviction gains strength every week that the Northwest is in a sound condition. Should the stringency continue till the commanders and leaders of the Wall street sharks, such as Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, Drew, and the rest, should be swept out of sight, and the pressure grow even more severe, it is apprehended that the war out of the stocks of Eastern railway lines, the world would be all the better for the panic. The people might then hope for reasonable freights for their products to the seaboard.

BULLION PRODUCTS.

It will gratify our readers to notice the steady increase of the bullion product of the city. When all our smelting works are in operation, and times become easier, will it not be in order to talk about the establishment of a mint in Chicago?

THE SWANSEA SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY produced last week:

Eighty-two silver bricks, 26,613½ ozs, value	$38,443.27
In gold	700.00
Lead, 349,000 lbs at 4½	16,120.00
	$55,263.27

The Company bought last week 640 tons of ore and crude bullion; which is now on the way from Salt Lake and the West, principally from Salt Lake, and they are now buying at that rate, laying in their winter stock. The ore cost from $1,000 to $5,000 a car-load of ten tons, according to richness.

LOCAL PRICES.

The banking-house of Preston, Kean & Co. report local prices at 2 p. m. as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113½	114
U. S. 5-20s of '62	106	106½
U. S. 5-20s of '64	106	106½
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	107½	107¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July, 1867	107	110
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July, 111	110¼@111¼	
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July, 110½	111 @113	
10-40s, ex. int	106	106¾
U. S. 7-30s (new)	103½@104	
U. S. currency 6s	109½	110
Gold (full weight)	108¾	108¾
Gold coupons	108¾	108¾
Eastern exchange (counter rates)		Par.
Gold exchange		108¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	108¾	@107¾
Chicago City 7s	99	and int.
Town, county, and city 10 ₩ cent bonds	98	@ 97½

LAND WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	174	186
120s War 1812	131	141
100s not War of 1812	171	183
160s not War of 1812	129	138
Agricultural College Scrip	103	103

THE FAILURE OF THE EXCHANGE BANK OF DANVILLE, ILL.

From the Danville Times, Oct. 11.

On Friday, the 26th of September, the Exchange Bank of J. C. Short & Co. began to show evidences of weakness by refusing to pay checks calling for more than simply a few dollars. This condition was maintained until last Monday, Oct. 6, when it fully yielded to the inevitable. Since the latter date, no money has been paid over its counter. The firm for the purpose of not being ground through a bankrupt court, have been endeavoring to obtain an extension of six, nine, and twelve months on their paper; but we have no means of knowing whether they will be able to compromise in this manner with all of their creditors, any one of whom, at the expiration of fourteen days from the day of demand, may begin proceedings in bankruptcy.

Defective legislation upon the subject of private banks, whereby they are not required to publish periodical their condition, leaves us without the opportunity of knowing the sum of the Exchange's deposits at the time of closing its doors, nor its assets. They upon whose judgment we most rely estimate the deposits at between $200,000 and $300,000. The depositors are chiefly farmers and men having money not needed in their business, who were allured by the 10 per cent interest their certificates called for. Any statement from any one outside of the bank as to its assets can be nothing better than a guess. It is not known that the bank has been extending accommodations upon commercial paper,—a fact which could not be well concealed, under the existing circumstance, if it were a fact; and it is therefore assumed by some that J. C. Short and the Paris & Danville Railroad are the bank's largest debtors. Mr. Short is supposed to have lost twenty odd thousand dollars in a futile attempt to build a railroad from Danville to Paxton; a somewhat smaller sum in his newspaper enterprises; a large amount in his celebrated North Fork bridge, at the same time being a generous giver to church and benevolent institutions.

But it may well be presumed that it was the Paris & Danville Railroad, for the payment of whose debts the firm became responsible, that carried the bank under. The most earnest efforts to realize upon its bonds were fruitless. An agent has for many months been in Europe endeavoring to sell these securities, while Mr. Short has been in New York for the same purpose. The earnings of the road were light, it had no standing on 'Change, and, when the financial disturbances in New York knocked every manner of securities endways, it was so apparent that the little Paris & Danville bonds could not be "placed" that Mr. Short returned to his home in Danville. It is not understood that at the time of the bank's virtual suspension any "run" had been made upon it, which leads to the conclusion that depositors' money had been used by the bank to carry its railroad.

The failure will make the private fortunes of J. C. Short, A. Sandusky, and J. Gundy responsible for the firm's debts. Their misfortunes awaken genuine sympathy for the individual members of the firm, each of whom has hosts of stalwart friends.

BANK RESUMPTION.

From the St. Louis Globe, Oct. 12.

Chicago has proved that currency must come to the banks which do business on currency basis at this week. We have the food, and the East must buy it. If we will not take the depreciated certificates of suspended banks, then the currency must and will come to pay our food. Suppose, then, that the strong banks of this city consult together and agree at once to resume regular payments with this modification—that they will do a currency business with any city or bank doing the same, but will not pay currency upon drafts or checks, or allow currency to be drawn against drafts or checks upon banks or cities not paying in currency. Then if New York has a dozen banks ready to do a currency business the sound banks in St. Louis will be ready to deal with them on that basis, and through them with whatever portion of the mercantile community of that city can pay currency. But if any drafts come payable only in the best certificates of some other city, the sound banks of this city will not undertake to cash them in currency, or to allow currency to be drawn against them. The existing system, when contrasted with the one adopted in Chicago, is driving the grain business to that city, and not the grain business only, but the purchasers who buy the goods to supply the farmers. Chicago has shown more good sense in this emergency than any other considerable city, and, as a consequence, is constantly forcing currency to flow thither from all parts of the country, either to purchase grain or to purchase goods. The farmer sells where he can get cash, and Chicago compels everybody to send the cash forward. But the farmer pays his country merchant, and that merchant, having cash, buys where cash is used. Thus the money drifts back again to the Chicago banks, paying on the way the debts of the farmer, the country merchant, and the Chicago merchant, and lifting another load from the banks. How long does this city want that open high-road to complete relief to be monopolized by our neighbor?

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—There has been more or less excitement in Wall street to-day, attended with a great depression in stocks. Exchange. The condition of affairs was brought about by an advance in the Bank of England rate, additional banking, stock, and mercantile failures, and the difficulty of procuring money in large amounts on stock collaterals. The banks are extending little or no assistance to brokers, while foreign bankers are calling in loans on stocks and refusing to make any new loans. Thus brokers generally have to resort to ... to procure money in large amounts, and it was these forced sales which dragged down the market to-day. The bankers were buyers of exchange and gold, rumor says in obedience to some orders from the other side.

The natural result of all the above matters was a sharp advance in the gold premium, with a feverish and more active market. Money worked close at 1-16 to 2-60 per diem. Greenbacks closed firm at ¼@¾ premium. Foreign exchange was firmer in the morning, and bankers advanced their rates to 107@108, but there was no business over 108¾@107¾, while at the close prime bills could be bought at 106¾@107¾. Customs receipts, $285,000.

Gold was active and higher, advancing from 109¾ to 109¾, closing at 109¾. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 5-32, and 7 per cent, to 2d for borrowing. The Sub-Treasury paid 7 per cent for carrying.

Clearings, $31,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed, to-day, $140,000.

Eighty-five thousand pounds of foreign specie were received at the Assay office to-day. The total amount to date is £362,000.

Government bonds ruled firm and higher, the advance in gold having imparted a strong tone to the market.

Among the failures to-day were William Hoge & Co., bankers; W. M. Whittemore & Co., Wise & Gross, and C. H. Pierce, stock brokers; Gillespie, Trowbridge & Co., grain merchants, and the sugar house of Burgin, Hurlbert & Livingston.

No failures are reported among the dry goods men. At the Stock Exchange, Boyd, Vincent & Co. were sold out under the rule, but have not failed. The firm turned Lake Shore with two parties who wanted them to sell it out themselves, but they decided to violate the injunction, and other parties sold them out under the rule. The difference amounts to $90,000, nearly all of which, it is said, has been, for some time past, upon deposit in the Trust Company.

The railway and miscellaneous speculation was feverish and unsettled, owing to reasons already given. There was a very heavy pressure to sell at times during the day, resulting in a decline in prices of 1 to 9 per cent. At the close, there was but a slight recovery from the extreme depression. The greatest fluctuations were in Western Union, which broke from 87¼ to 81¾, rallied to 84, dropped to 48¾, and closed at 49. Lake Shore rose from 94 to 98¾, receded to 89¾, recovered to 93, declined to 89¾, and left off at 90. New York Central fell off from 94¾ to 89¾, and rallied near the close to 93¾. These were the principal features, but a sharp decline took place in some of the other shares. The prices touched to-day were in many instances lower than the lowest made during the panic. Investment shares shared in the general depression, the greatest decline having been in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which sold from 89¾ to 81¾.

There was much excitement in the street regarding the Vanderbilt stocks, and all sorts of rumors are current touching his brokers and Mr. Drew's. The fight made on New York Central to-day was on the representation of parties that the dividend due to-morrow would not be paid. At a late hour, however, it was stated that the dividend would be paid promptly. The stock market left off uneasy and feverish, with a feeling of speculation for the morrow.

Sterling, 107.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118	Coupons, '67	111¼
Coupons, '62	106¼	Coupons, '68	111
Coupons, '64	105¾	10-40s	105¾
Coupons, '65	107	Currency 6s	109
Coupons, '65 (new)	109¾	New 5s	106¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	87½	Virginias, old	34
Tennessee, old	69½	North Carolinas, old	20
Tennessee, new	69	North Carolinas, new	15½
Virginia, new	32		

STOCKS.

Canton	59	St. Paul pfd	80
Western Union	49	Wabash	61¾
Quicksilver	14	Wabash pfd	70
Adams Express	75	Ft. Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	53	Terre Haute	5
American Express	61	Terre Haute pfd	20
United States Ex	57	Chicago & Alton	98
Pacific Mail	26	Chicago & Alton pfd	98
New York Central	89¾	Ohio & Mississippi	31
Erie	44¾	C., C., I. & C	30
Erie pfd	65	C., R. I. & P	93
Harlem	101	Lake Shore	89¾
Harlem pfd	119	Indiana Central	17
Michigan Central	70	Illinois Central	97
Pittsburgh	93	Union Pacific stock	70
Northwestern	39	Union Pacific bonds	70
Northwestern pfd	81½	Central Pacific	87
Rock Island	82	Del., Lack. & West'n	81
N. J. Central	93¾	Bl., H. & Erie	11¾
St. Paul	34½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Oct. 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

Hoyne st, n w cor of Warren av, e f, 24x117 ft with building, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $8,000.

Mohawk st, 360¾ ft, n of North av, w f, 24x70 ft, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $1,100.

Van Buren st, n e cor of Robey st, s f, 60x125 ft, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $4,500.

Temple st, 126 ft n of Second st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $850.

Hanover st, 200 ft n of Twentieth st, w f, 24x114 ft, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $2,000.

Van Buren st, 96 ft e of Winchester av, s f, 37½ 79 ft, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $3,800.

Adam's st., 343 ft w of Campbell av., s f, 25x123½ ft, dated March 1; consideration, $2,800.

New Leavitt st, 431 ft s of Barry Point road, w f, 24x115½ ft, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $500.

Bloom st, 200 ft e of Halsted place, w f, 25x132½ ft, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $450.

California st, 313 ft n of Twelfth st, w f, 25x102½ ft, dated June 24; consideration, $900.

Leavitt st, 150 ft n of Ewing Place, w f, 24x120 ft, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $800.

North Park avenue, 100 ft n of Hinsdale st, also, 75 ft s of White st, e f, each 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $5,500.

Sixteenth st, s e cor of Laflin st, n f, 25x134 ft, dated July 31; consideration, $1,500.

Twenty-ninth st, n w cor of Calumet av, s f, 16x100 ft, dated Oct. 6; consideration, $26,000.

LaSalle st, 90 ft n of Lake st, e f, 20x80 ft, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $12,000.

Elston road, n w cor of Clybourn place, e f, 83x110 ft, 66 ft at the rear, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $6,000.

Same, property dated Oct. 14; consideration, $5,000.

Flournoy st, 153½ ft w of Leavitt, s f, 24x100½ ft, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $12,000.

Bismarck court, 450 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x80 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $600.

Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63,

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Letter from Bishop Cummins to His Intolerant Episcopal Brethren.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The fact that on last Sunday the Dean of Canterbury, England, and Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, in attendance here at the Evangelical Alliance, joined in the communion services in Presbyterian Churches, contrary to the spirit and custom of the Episcopalians, and, as the High-Churchmen allege, in violation of the ecclesiastical order of the Church, has given rise to a spirited controversy among the Episcopalians. The act of the English Dean and the Kentucky Bishop having been publicly approved of in this country, Bishop Cummins has written a letter vindicating his own and that of the Dean of Canterbury in the matter of their communion in Presbyterian churches. He says:

"I deny, most emphatically, that the Dean of Canterbury or myself has violated an ecclesiastical order of the Church of England or of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, or has been guilty of any open hostility to the discipline. There is nothing in the ecclesiastical order or discipline of the Church of England or of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country forbidding such an act of intercommunion among Christian people who are one in faith and love, and one in Christ, their great Head. As far as I know, the liberal Episcopalians of New York rejoice in the action of the Dean of Canterbury, and thank God for it. When the Episcopal Church of England and the United States has been able to clear herself (which may God in His infinite mercy soon grant) of the deadly evil of ritualism, whose last development is the revival of the confessional,—then, and not till then, may she become a 'haven of rest' to maimed souls, who would rejoice to see her united in one common bond of organic unity to all Protestant Christendom."

Bishop Potter, when spoken to on the subject at issue between Bishop Tozer and Bishop Cummins, declined to make any public statement until the time came for him to act.

MICHIGAN'S CONSTITUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 14.—The Constitutional Commission has further reduced the limit to which townships may contract indebtedness. The Legislature is also, for meteorological reasons, empowered to change the time of township elections, which ought to be a month earlier.

Changes were made making women eligible to the office of Register of Deeds, Notary Public, offices connected with schools and libraries, and whatever else may be designated by law.

In considering Judge Withey's proposition to tax liquor sales, some disinclination was shown by manufacturers and dealers from such sales with the school fund. The tax is reduced to $300, and its object changed to the support of the poor and other objects named by the legislation.

After frequent test votes on collateral questions, the railroad sections all failed to pass. The rest of the article on corporations was adopted.

The subject of woman suffrage was again agitated by a proposition to submit the question at the next general election. The matter was then tabled.

Some discussion took place over Judge Wells' motion to postpone the Agricultural College under a Board like that of the University Regents, but the question was not settled. It will probably be voted down.

Taking Precautions.

A French Prefect recently wrote to one of the Mayors of his department advising him, as the elders had broken out in the district, to look after the measles, and to take all the necessary precautions. After some time the Mayor wrote to say that he had taken all the proper steps, and, upon the Prefect sending to see that they were effectual, he found that the only preparation the Mayor had made consisted in having a large number of graves dug in the church-yard.

—Connecticut charges the contractors with stealing $200,000 of the appropriation for the new State-House, and yet the foundation walls are not laid. What won't they steal when the building begins to rise?

DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

With the market for foreign and domestic the past week has developed nothing of comment. While there has been no new department, there has been a falling in and thus the aggregate of business favorably with the corresponding week. Prices have undergone no important change, though imported goods have ruled somewhat stiffer in sympathy with the gold premium. Collections are but a little easier, in sympathy with the general improvement, and all things considered, the condition of affairs in this department is much better than could reasonably be expected, as has been characterized by a good deal of the past week's business, mostly at jobbing quotations.

BROWN COTTONS.

9	c	Nashville, 36 in	10½
12½	c	Great Falls, 4-4	13
11½	c	Cabot, 4-4	12
10½	c	Cabot, 4-4	11
12½	c	Lawrence, 7, 4-4	13
9½	c	Augusta, 7, 4-4	10
12½	c	Shawmut, 4-4	13½
12½	c	Swift River	9¾
13½	c	Hoosier, 4-4	14½
8½	c	Clinton C	9¼

FINE BROWNS.

15	c	Dwight Star, 4-4	19½
13½	c	Constantia, 4-4	17½
12	c	Lawrence D	15
13	c	Newmarket A	17
11	c	Massachusetts B	15
10	c	Peacchaukis P	13½
10	c	Portsmouth P	13

PRINTS.

12	c	Garner Fancy	16½
11	c	Amoskeag Fancy	14
11	c	Cumming	13½
10	c	Shirting	13½
11	c	Mallory Pink	14
11	c	Mallory Purple	14
11	c	Manchester	14
11	c	Wamsutta Fancy	14

GINGHAMS.

14	c	Amoskeag	16
14	c	Glasgow	17½
14	c	Hartford	15½

CORSET JEANS.

14½	c	Rockport	19½
13½	c	Androscoggin	16
13	c	Indian Orchard	17

CAMBRICS.

8	c	Slater's Paper	9
7½	c	Manville Paper	9

BLEACHED COTTONS.

22	c	Blackstone, AA	24½
21	c	" A	23½
19	c	Dwight Star	21
19	c	Western Produce	24
20	c	Hartford	23½
20	c	Medal Medal	23½
16½	c	Social, L	21½
16	c	Green, S	19½
15	c	Green, G	18½

TICKS.

32½	c	Methuen, AA	32½
27½	c	Willow Brook, No. 1	27½
29	c	Portland, AAA	29
23	c	York, 30-inch	23½
18	c	Pacific	18½
16	c	Swift River	13½

DENIMS.

26	c	Warren, AXA	27
24	c	Warren, BB	21
24	c	Warren, CC	17½
23	c	Haymarket	14½
23	c	Boston	13½

CARPET WARP.

37	c	Peerless	37½
35	c	Bee Hive, colored	35
34	c	" white	

THREADS.

72	c	John Clark, Jr. & Co	72
72	c	Willimantic	72
71	c	Brown & Daniels	72

CANVASSES.

Tapestry Brussels.			
1.25		Biggins	$1.30
1.20@1.25		Roxbury	1.25@1.30
Three-ply.			
1.40		Lowell	$1.40
1.30@1.35		Smith & Sanford's	1.40
Two-ply.			
$1.25		Lowell extra	$1.15
1.10		Lowell superfine	1.00
.95		Common Wool	.90@.95
.80		Union	.80@.85
Matting.			
.30	c	Willed and ex. yds	34
.30	c	China matting 4-4	.30
.75	c	China matting 6-4	.65
.75	c	China matting 8-4	.80
4-4 .25		Red and wh. check	4-4 .25
5-4 .40		" "	5-4 .40

TWINES.

Twine bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

BAGGING.

Gunnies, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 10 days.

Wool, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 10 days.

MEDICAL.

CANDIED CASTOR OIL

...It is strip with a flat...Only...

...Castor Oil...

...and Adams & Co are excellent...

...Price 25c per strip for children...

...VAN SCHAACK, STAVELY & CO...

...Lake-st., Chicago, Sole Agents...

Gray's Original Fluid Magnesia

...most powerful solution for Acidity, Indigestion, Heartburn, and Gout, and the most agreeable to take. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

...bottles.

HENRY, Wholesale Agent, New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

STAMFORD, CONN.

...and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies.

...Apply to

MISS C. L. GRAY.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. G. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 25, 120 Dearborn-st., near Madison: CHOICE PROPERTY.

Indiana-av., house and lot, near Twenty-sixth-st.
Prairie-av., house and large lot, near Twenty-fourth-st.
Twenty-sixth-st., house and lot, near Prairie-av.
Dearborn-st., house and lot, near Thirty-fifth-st.
Burnside-st., unimproved lots in abundance.
Adams-st., 16 lots, near Lisbon.
Ashland-av., 2 fine lots, near Twelfth-st.
Warren-av., 50 foot lot, near Loomis-st.
Van Buren-st., 50 foot lot, near and west of Western-av.
Harrison-st., 25 foot lot, near Oakley-av.
Whiting-st., 50 foot lot, east of Wolf-st.
Oldroyd-st., 25 foot lot, near Centre-st.
State-st., 24x125 feet, near Thirty-ninth.
State-st., 50x125 feet, near Thirty-eighth.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT BARGAIN BY A. J. AZ, 79 LaSalle-st., Room 6: 60x¼ foot front on LaSalle-st., north of Chicago-av., cost $700.

50 feet front on Monroe-st. and California-av.
House and lot No. 172 Warren-av., lot 45x125; contains 10 rooms; with all modern improvements. Also, House and lot at Woodlawn, lot 80x125 feet. Also, Merrer, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs., also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first. Also, on Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. This property is all new, and will be sold very much below cost, down, 2 years' time, 6 per cent interest. Money loaned to build. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 16 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
1. Stock of Rats and Fixtures, cost $5,500, now at No. 166 State-st.
2. A large number of lots in St. Anne, Ill.; average worth, $150; price, $50.
3. 80 acres land in Cass County, Ill.
4. 80 acres land in Manistee, Mich.
5. 80 acres land in Scott County, Mo.
6. Houses and lots in Commerce, Mo.
7. Notes of Alanson A. Mackay, indorsed by John Sebastian Drop, and secured by mortgage on 320 acres land.
8. The N. W. Div. Sec. 32, 34 N. Range 14 E.
9. 9 shares Great Western Telegraph Co.
Apply soon to
ALBERT CRANE,
Rooms 4 and 5, 16 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE AND WELL-LOcated 2-story and basement frame dwelling on South Side, on a large lot. A small cash payment only required. Also a very finely finished 2-story and basement marble front dwelling on South Side, near Thirty-first-st. Also, 10 really good houses on South Side, near Thirty-first-st. Also, a good house on North Side, near Chicago-av. Also, on easy terms.
WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 41 FEET ON THE SOUTH east of Taylor-st. and Westernav. Inquire of P. V. COYNE, Druggist, 679 West Indiana-st., corner Robey.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 103 AND 119 DRAKE-INDIANA-AV., 105x180 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., surrounded by elegant residences. Price $250 per front all cash.
STATE-ST., 50 feet, near Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS RESIdence lot on Ellis-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., on reasonable terms; or would exchange for cheap house and lot in growing part of the city. GUNNING & CO.

FOR SALE—633 BURNSIDE-ST., HOUSE OF 12 rooms, gas and water. Price, $4,200. If taken immediately. Apply to W. J. GUNNING & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$200 TO $300 EASY TERMS AND perfect title. I have lots on Hoyne, Wilmot, Oakley and several other streets at above prices; a part of these lots are only one and two blocks from the cars, and by saving a few dollars each month you can pay for one or more lots and have a home of your own. Call and let us go with you and see our property, or give you a deed to regain. G. B. GRIFFIN, 125 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTern-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-avs. Will take savings banks for first payment and advance some money on loans. Inquire of GEORGE CALDWELL, on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—LOT 50 x 125 feet on Keeler-av., Douglas Park, 20 sold immediately. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTH-ly payments, new brick house, No. 802 West Taylor-st. Inquire at 783 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time, slightly payments; easy cash, and trade on other property. Apply to FRED C. VIERLING, 163 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR SOUTH SIDE unimproved real estate, two new and elegant brick business houses, with stone trimmings, all modern improvements, on Halsted-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., Nos. 1073 and 1075. Also, on premises, or at 1520 Prairie-av. F. M. & M. S. DANLY.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY $4318 FEET ON Taylor-st., east of Ogden-av. Terms easy. Inquire on C., B. & Q., R. R., $500 per acre. P. C. COLE & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF DOCK property at half price. Between Michigan and Randolph; also store property on same terms, at 146 East Madison-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTH-ly payments, a new house. Inquire on premises of GEORGE CALDWELL, Western-av. and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES, WEST side, $7,500 each; $1,500 cash, $100 per month, $5 per day in five years, balance in trade. This is a bargain. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COTTAGE; 8 ROOMS, filter well and fixtures; 2 50-foot lots; at a bargain; must be sold. Address T 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR A first-class octagon front brick house, barn, in finest residence location on South Side; will take part pay in good unimproved Chicago real estate. ROBERT ORBEN, 79 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 18 BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS near Union Park, incumbered for one-half; must have money, and will take $18,000 cash for my equity, which cost over $36,000 less than two years ago. Address F 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON KOSSUTH-ST., EAST of Bedford-st., $1,000 each; terms easy; a great bargain. HENRY L. HILL, 85 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ON MONROE-ST., NEAR LEAVITT, two lots, 50x125 feet each, at $1,750; immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., 264 FEET FRONT, northwest corner Forty-seventh-st., 264 feet front on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., or 200 feet front on Prairie-av., near Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 24 Union Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER TWENTY-fifth-st., lot 100x181, on southwest corner; fine lot for church or first-class dwellings. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate, 24 Union Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—LOT 47x180 FT., ON Ashland-av., near Twelfth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 24 Union Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN CHIcago—125 feet on Grand Boulevard, running through to Vernon-av., 264 feet south of Thirty-seventh-st.; $10,000 of it can remain 5 years. Inquire of OLIVER H. HILL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A ABSTRACTS NEATLY COPIED AND CERTIFIED to. Apply at office 5, Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; all work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 146 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND WATCHES, old gold, silver, clothing, and all goods of value. BARTLETT, 325 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to P. GELDER, Loan Office, 661 State-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT Drawing Oct. 4. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 9 Broad-st., P. O. Box 6561, New York.

LADIES, IF YOU WANT A NICE SWITCH OR A pair of side curls, cheap for cash, we are closing out our stock and offering great bargains. Call at 194 West Madison-st., basement.

LOOK HERE—IN OUR COLONY IN COLORADO you can get 160 acres of land and plenty of work. Sir. Glaze, in our office, 79 Clark-st., Room 3, will give you first-class railroad tickets at low rates. GREEN BROS.

MAGNETIC TREATMENT; ALSO, SULPHUR AND Medicated Baths, by which the sick and afflicted are restored to health. At present, for ladies only. 15 Congress-st., Congress Hall.

NOTICE—CHICAGO, OCT. 14, 1873—GOODS CONsigned to the undersigned, and having remained in store for six months, will be sold for charges after 21 days from the above date, at Wareham-st., No. 23 and 25, by order of Messrs. Wright & Co., Chicago. WM. KNOX, 23 Ohio Block, La-Salle-st., or 134 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A PAIR OF fine, young, stylish black horses, one of them fast; will sell separate. Apply at No. 163 South Clark-st., Room 5.

HORSE AND EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE VERY cheap. Owner leaves town this week. Can be seen at 3 South Water-st.

I AM TAKING HORSES TO BOARD FOR THE winter at my farm at Hinsdale. Leave orders at Lord & Blair's office, 239 Seventeenth-st. W. W. LORD.

NO FROG, NO FOOT; NO FOOT, NO HORSE. The Goodyear Rubber Horse-Shoe Pad is the shop read of 36 and 38 Wabash-av., opposite the Post-Office.

WANTED—A SMALL RIDING-PONY. ONE THAT will ride, kick, buck, or fight. Address A R., Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1 HOTEL RANGE, 7 FOOT LONG, nearly new, meat broiler, dining-room chairs and mats, castors, and plated ware. Address D 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LARGE AND FIRST-CLASS office safe, new; cost prices, $400. Will call cheaper. Apply to the H. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY NOV. 1, 125 FEET GOOD SHELVing, six counters, two show-cases, at 246 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—ONE L SHAPED counter and desk, finished with French plate-glass, to be seen at Robinson & Worthington's show-case manufactory, corner of Mine. FRANK CROCKETT, 80 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—300 WALNUT AND OAK CHAIRS AND settees. Will be sold at half cost, or will trade for dry goods. Apply at A. R. HANKIN & CO.'S, at end of West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SHOW CASES, CHEAP. ROOM 9, 79 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE SET OF SECOND-hand tools at 194 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ELEGANT WALNUT AND BROCATELLE PARLOR suit, in cases, original cost, $450; price, $150. Also, 1 marble top sofa, marble top centre table, 1 walnut and marble top bureau, marble top chamber set, 3 pieces; 1 cane seat sofa. No. 540 Michigan-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION wanted; cash paid. WILLIS, LONG & CO., auctioneers and furniture dealers, 108 and 107 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE—FURNITURE FOR 5 TO 35 rooms; for six months; best of care; parties perfectly responsible. State where and where can see. Address CARPET FURNITURE, Tribune office.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—$5 REWARD — STOLEN FROM MY office, 79 Clark-st., this morning, a pocket-book containing some notes and receipts. The finder can keep the notes and receive $5 for the receipts of the papers, and no questions asked. F. LUBBEY.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—5 ACRES FRUIT farm, splendid modern 9-room house, large barn, carriage house, and other outhouses, beautifully situated, in fine location of Cherry Grove; 1,500 apple trees, 14 years old; 3 acres Concord grape vines in fine condition; fruit of every kind in great variety; never-failing spring; raspberries and strawberries in abundance; a rare chance for those in search of health of the owner. Price, $11,000 cash. The most desirable place west of Chicago. Come and see it. LUTHER L. HIATT, Agent, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES NEAR SOUTH ENGLEwood for sale at a great bargain. Parties about leaving will do well to call at the above-mentioned place. Also, several choice building lots, and several cottages on large lots, most desirable location for Chicago, convenient to three lines of railroad, cheap, and on easy terms. LUTHER L. HIATT, Agent, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE WHO WISH TO BUY houses or lots, acres, or blocks in Evanston or North Evanston at better figures, and on longer time than any other place offers, will do well to go to 160 Monroe-st., Room 2, for prices. T. E. BROWN.

FOR SALE—$250 PER ACRE—40 ACRES N. OF A mile north of Lemont Station on Chicago & Pacific R. R.; only 5 miles from Court-House; will take some improved real estate as part pay. T. B. BOYD, 130 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW EIGHT-ROOM house on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., one block from depot. Also, 2 lots from Drexel boulevard; convenient to Hyde Park trains. Can be seen any time. Also, 2 lots in Englewood first-class in every respect. Will sell—including all of the above—for $15,000 cash, or will exchange for real estate or brick. Address HOUSE 537 Cottage Grove-st., care of Clarke & Co.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT NORTH Kensington, $150; small cash, $5 per week. Attention! This property, having the advantage of railroad facilities, good churches, and society, can be improved and rented so as to sell for 10 per cent on the cash payments. There is no better test of value than this, and parties in search of homes or investments will do well to examine this land. ROBERT ORBEN, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A CITY RESIdence, 2 lots in Cottage Grove, 1 block from Thirty-first-st. and Drexel boulevard. Apply to J. R. STANLEY, 111 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE & LOTS, $350 to $5 monthly payments only set down. IRA BROWN, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Bank books taken.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHEAP AND WELL-LOcated 2-story and basement frame dwelling on South Side, on a large lot. A small cash payment only required. Also a very finely finished 2-story and basement marble front dwelling on South Side, near Thirty-first-st. Also, 10 really good houses on South Side, near Thirty-first-st. Also, a good house on North Side, near Chicago-av. Also, on easy terms. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 41 FEET ON THE SOUTH east of Taylor-st. and Westernav. Inquire of P. V. COYNE, Druggist, 679 West Indiana-st., corner Robey.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 103 AND 119 DRAKE-INDIANA-AV., 105x180 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., surrounded by elegant residences. Price $250 per front all cash.
STATE-ST., 50 feet, near Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS RESIdence lot on Ellis-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., on reasonable terms; or would exchange for cheap house and lot in growing part of the city. GUNNING & CO.

FOR SALE—633 BURNSIDE-ST., HOUSE OF 12 rooms, gas and water. Price, $4,200. If taken immediately. Apply to W. J. GUNNING & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$200 TO $300 EASY TERMS AND perfect title. I have lots on Hoyne, Wilmot, Oakley and several other streets at above prices; a part of these lots are only one and two blocks from the cars, and by saving a few dollars each month you can pay for one or more lots and have a home of your own. Call and let us go with you and see our property, or give you a deed to regain. G. B. GRIFFIN, 125 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTern-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-avs. Will take savings banks for first payment and advance some money on loans. Inquire of GEORGE CALDWELL, on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—LOT 50 x 125 feet on Keeler-av., Douglas Park, 20 sold immediately. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, a new house. Inquire on premises of GEORGE CALDWELL, Western-av. and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES, WEST side, $7,500 each; $1,500 cash, $100 per month, $5 per day in five years, balance in trade. This is a bargain. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COTTAGE; 8 ROOMS, filter well and fixtures; 2 50-foot lots; at a bargain; must be sold. Address T 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR A first-class octagon front brick house, barn, in finest residence location on South Side; will take part pay in good unimproved Chicago real estate. ROBERT ORBEN, 79 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 18 BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS near Union Park, incumbered for one-half; must have money, and will take $18,000 cash for my equity, which cost over $36,000 less than two years ago. Address F 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON KOSSUTH-ST., EAST of Bedford-st., $1,000 each; terms easy; a great bargain. HENRY L. HILL, 85 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ON MONROE-ST., NEAR LEAVITT, two lots, 50x125 feet each, at $1,750; immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., 264 FEET FRONT, northwest corner Forty-seventh-st., 264 feet front on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., or 200 feet front on Prairie-av., near Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 24 Union Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER TWENTYfifth-st., lot 100x181, on southwest corner; fine lot for church or first-class dwellings. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate, 24 Union Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—LOT 47x180 FT., ON Ashland-av., near Twelfth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 24 Union Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN CHIcago—125 feet on Grand Boulevard, running through to Vernon-av., 264 feet south of Thirty-seventh-st.; $10,000 of it can remain 5 years. Inquire of OLIVER H. HILL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A ABSTRACTS NEATLY COPIED AND CERTIFIED to. Apply at office 5, Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; all work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 146 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND WATCHES, old gold, silver, clothing, and all goods of value. BARTLETT, 325 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to P. GELDER, Loan Office, 661 State-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT Drawing Oct. 4. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 9 Broad-st., P. O. Box 6561, New York.

LADIES, IF YOU WANT A NICE SWITCH OR A pair of side curls, cheap for cash, we are closing out our stock and offering great bargains. Call at 194 West Madison-st., basement.

LOOK HERE—IN OUR COLONY IN COLORADO you can get 160 acres of land and plenty of work. Sir. Glaze, in our office, 79 Clark-st., Room 3, will give you first-class railroad tickets at low rates. GREEN BROS.

MAGNETIC TREATMENT; ALSO, SULPHUR AND Medicated Baths, by which the sick and afflicted are restored to health. At present, for ladies only. 15 Congress-st., Congress Hall.

NOTICE—CHICAGO, OCT. 14, 1873—GOODS CONsigned to the undersigned, and having remained in store for six months, will be sold for charges after 21 days from the above date, at Wareham-st., No. 23 and 25, by order of Messrs. Wright & Co., Chicago. WM. KNOX, 23 Ohio Block, La-Salle-st., or 134 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A PAIR OF fine, young, stylish black horses, one of them fast; will sell separate. Apply at No. 163 South Clark-st., Room 5.

HORSE AND EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE VERY cheap. Owner leaves town this week. Can be seen at 3 South Water-st.

I AM TAKING HORSES TO BOARD FOR THE winter at my farm at Hinsdale. Leave orders at Lord & Blair's office, 239 Seventeenth-st. W. W. LORD.

NO FROG, NO FOOT; NO FOOT, NO HORSE. The Goodyear Rubber Horse-Shoe Pad is the shop read of 36 and 38 Wabash-av., opposite the Post-Office.

WANTED—A SMALL RIDING-PONY. ONE THAT will ride, kick, buck, or fight. Address A R., Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1 HOTEL RANGE, 7 FOOT LONG, nearly new, meat broiler, dining-room chairs and mats, castors, and plated ware. Address D 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LARGE AND FIRST-CLASS office safe, new; cost prices, $400. Will call cheaper. Apply to the H. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY NOV. 1, 125 FEET GOOD SHELVing, six counters, two show-cases, at 246 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—ONE L SHAPED counter and desk, finished with French plate-glass, to be seen at Robinson & Worthington's show-case manufactory, corner of Mine. FRANK CROCKETT, 80 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—300 WALNUT AND OAK CHAIRS AND settees. Will be sold at half cost, or will trade for dry goods. Apply at A. R. HANKIN & CO.'S, at end of West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SHOW CASES, CHEAP. ROOM 9, 79 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE SET OF SECOND-hand tools at 194 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ELEGANT WALNUT AND BROCATELLE PARLOR suit, in cases, original cost, $450; price, $150. Also, 1 marble top sofa, marble top centre table, 1 walnut and marble top bureau, marble top chamber set, 3 pieces; 1 cane seat sofa. No. 540 Michigan-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION wanted; cash paid. WILLIS, LONG & CO., auctioneers and furniture dealers, 108 and 107 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE—FURNITURE FOR 5 TO 35 rooms; for six months; best of care; parties perfectly responsible. State where and where can see. Address CARPET FURNITURE, Tribune office.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—$5 REWARD — STOLEN FROM MY office, 79 Clark-st., this morning, a pocket-book containing some notes and receipts. The finder can keep the notes and receive $5 for the receipts of the papers, and no questions asked. F. LUBBEY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS EN SUITE OR single, with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; also single rooms for one gent. Day boarders accommodated.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ONE DOUBLE AND ONE single room, on second floor, and one double front room on the third floor. Day board.

31 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—DESIRABLE UNFURnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; best of references given and required.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—WASHINGTON PIN-ing. Day board, $4 per week. Rooms large and handsomely furnished. Also, day board.

376 STATE-ST.—GOOD ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in modern brick building. Day boarders wanted.

395 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF unfurnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE ALCOVE RED-room, furnished, for gentleman and wife; also room for two gentlemen, with board, at reasonable rates.

490 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms, with first and second floor, $40 per month board; home and table first-class; references exchanged.

508 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board. Inquire at the house, 19 Twenty-fighth-st.

532 WABASH-AV., NEAR HARMON COURT.—A very desirable suite of rooms, with closets, gas and water, etc., unfurnished except carpets; also single or double rooms, furnished; references required.

548 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, unfurnished; also large furnished room for three gents. Single rooms and day-board. References.

554 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen and their wives or gentlemen; references exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV., COR. ROOMS FOR RENT, WITH board. Accommodations first-class. Reference required.

799 WABASH-AV.—ONE PLEASANT FRONT room, also one single room for rent; to rent with board; reference given and required.

871 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms, also two unfurnished rooms, to rent, with board.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st. Pleasant rooms, with board. References exchanged.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE A GENT AND wife or gentlemen to board; first-class in every respect; day board for four persons. 606 Michigan-av.

WARREN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board; everything is new and first-class in every respect; also single rooms, with board; front parlors also partly furnished; at reasonable rates.

163 WARREN-AV., ONE BLOCK FROM MADison-st., two or more rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; can get good board cheap.

177 AND 179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASant day-board rooms; large and handsome; also handsomely furnished. Also, day board.

278 RANDOLPH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR man and wife, or two single gentlemen; references and wife. Reference exchanged.

304 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife. Reference exchanged.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PARLOR SUITE, finely furnished; also, single rooms for gentlemen. All improvements. Prices low. A 1 day board at 67 Lake-st.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS WITH board: single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished. Reference required.

393 LOOMIS-ST.—ONE OR TWO RESPECTABLE boarders wanted; private family.

390 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT SUITE of rooms, unfurnished, except carpets. Also, one back-parlor and bed-room, partly furnished, with board.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD, WELL-furnished rooms, with or without table, in private family; modern improvements.

547 HUBBARD-ST., ROOM AND BOARD IN A private family for two gentlemen; a good home.

596 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO ROOMS, with board, on reasonable terms. House has modern improvements. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

North Side.

249 INDIANA-ST.—DESIRABLE

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

[Continued from the Fourth Page.]

through the State, and it is hoped that Ludlow will be returned through their influence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 14.—To-day the election is being held throughout this State for Treasurer and Judge of the Supreme Court, as well as the regular county elections. The Republican ticket, with Robert W. Mackey at its head, is far in the lead, Judge Gordon, however, being much scratched. The liquor interest is making a strong fight in all sections of the State, and, as Mackey is their man, and as he has sold out Gordon, he is being largely voted for by the Democrats. In the county there are four tickets in the field, Republican, Democratic, Independent Labor, and Prohibition. Though there are so many, very little interest is manifest, and not near a full vote will be polled.

The Republican ticket, however, is far in the lead, and will carry in the County of Allegheny by about 9,000 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Philadelphia City—All wards of the city but one show the following results: For Judge of the Supreme Court, Gordon, Republican, 49,995; Ludlow, Democrat, 39,298; Republican majority, 10,697. State Treasurer, Mackey, Republican, 56,979; Hutchinson, Democrat, 31,870; Republican majority, 25,109. For Sheriff, Elliot, Republican, 54,415; Hall, Democrat, 29,866; Schidale, Reform, 6,456. Republican majority over both, 19,193.

In Berks County the Democratic majority is about 4,000.

York County gives about 1,000 Democratic majority.

Huntingdon, estimated, gives a Republican majority of 600 for Supreme Court Judge and Treasurer.

Clinton County gives 500 Democratic majority.

Montgomery County gives a small Republican majority. Last year the Democratic majority was 9.

Cumberland County, corrected, gives a Democratic majority of 450.

Dauphin County—Harrisburg gives a Republican majority of 400. The Republicans have a majority in the county of 1,100.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 14.—Election returns, as far as heard from the city, show a Republican majority for Supreme Court Judge of 1,800, and State Treasurer, 3,000. Estimated majority in Allegheny County, 5,000 for Mackey, Republican, State Treasurer, and James Gordon, Supreme Judge, Republican, 4,000, a falling off of about two-fifths over the vote of 1872. The entire Republican ticket is elected in the county.

Indiana County will give 1,950 Republican majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The following election returns have been received from this State:

Columbia County—Democratic majority, 1,450.

Monroe County—Stroudsburg, estimated Democratic majority, 1,200.

Cumberland County—Republican majority, 500.

Centre County—Returns indicate a Democratic majority of 500 for the county.

Philadelphia—Wiedener, Republican candidate for City Treasurer, has 18,763 majority over the Democratic and Reform candidates.

Bedford County—Very close, with a small Democratic majority for the county.

Fulton County—About 275 Democratic majority.

Cumberland County—Democratic majority, 600.

Lycoming County—Republican majority, 100.

Berks County gives a Democratic majority of about 4,000.

Northampton County the Democratic majority will not reach over 2,300.

Luzune County Democratic majority, 2,000. In this county only half the usual vote was polled, and the entire Democratic county ticket was elected.

Bucks County—Judge Ludlow's majority will be about 200, and the Democratic majority for State Treasurer, 300. The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer is ahead.

Union County—Mackey's majority, 500. Gordon's, for Supreme Judge, will probably reach 900. Lewisburg, his birth-place, gives him 328 majority.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 14.—The election today for Prosecuting-Attorney of the Thirty-eighth Judicial Circuit and for Justice of the Peace of Wayne Township passed off very quietly, and but a light vote was polled. The Democratic candidates are elected by large majorities.—Jacob R. Bittinger for Prosecutor, with no opposition, and E. P. Edsall for Justice. H. P. Wilson ran as independent candidate for Justice.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., Oct. 14.—The judicial election of the Thirty-third District, consisting of Fulton, Marshall, and Kosciusko Counties, was a very quiet but interesting affair here to-day. The candidates were E. Van Long, Democrat, present Judge by Executive appointment, and Edward Haymond, both residents of this place. There seems to be more of a personal feeling manifested by the people than political. Returns are coming in slowly, and the result will be uncertain until late, although it is generally believed Mr. Long will be elected. Wayne Township gives a Republican majority 61, a decrease of about 140.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14.—The election in the Seventh District, Richmond, Ind., today, resulted in the election of the Hon. John F. Kibly, Republican, by 1,000 majority.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Oct. 14.—The People's candidates are defeated in the election in this county by a majority ranging from 50 to 100. There is no doubt that a confidential telegram, asking for the influence of the Union Pacific officials, divulged by two Western Union Telegraph operators, injured it to more than that extent. The operators, A. C. Barker and W. D. Linton, have been discharged and placed on the black-list. They confessed their guilt.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 14.—The Charter election resulted in the election of Perry, Democratic and Reform candidate, by 179 majority, over Record, Republican candidate for Mayor, who was elected two years ago by 1,200 majority. This revolution is due to moral and municipal reform questions, without regard to party politics, Perry receiving a large portion of the Republican votes.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The election to-day for members of the District of Columbia House of Delegates resulted in the election of two Democrats and twenty Republicans.

OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—Dispatches from Oregon to-day place Nesmith's (Dem.) majority for Congress at 1,000.

THE INDIANS.

Pursuit and Punishment of a Band of Thieving Redskins—The Modoc Remnant En Route to Fort Russell.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—Lieut. Schuyler, with a small force of troops and Indian scouts, pursued Delche and his band of one thousand, from the Verde Reservation, Arizona. He encountered a portion of the band near the mouth of the Verde, and killed fourteen warriors. Delche is still at large.

The remnant of the Modoc tribe is on the way to Fort Russell, escorted by two companies of troops.

FIRES.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 14.—The residence of the Rev. J. W. Newcomb, in this city, was burned to-day. Loss about $5,000; insurance, $3,000, in the National, of Hannibal.

At Niles, Mich.

NILES, Mich., Oct. 14.—The passenger depot, eating-house, ticket and telegraph offices, waiting-house, and wood-house, with 800 cords of wood, belonging to the Michigan Central Railroad at this place, were destroyed by fire last night. The freight-house and eastern water-house were saved. Loss heavy, and fully insured.

Milward, N. J.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Oct. 14.—A large fire occurred to-day in Milward, N. J., on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Five dwellings, nine barns, and one lumber-yard were destroyed. Loss, $50,000.

In Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The car and draw-houses on the Eastern Railroad bridge over the Charles River were burned this morning, with five cars. The damage to the bridge is severe, and one track will have to be relaid.

Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 14.—The dwelling and stables of David M. Taggart, at Goffstown, were burned last night. Seventeen blooded horses were also burned, including Ned Hastings, an Abdallah stallion, valued at $12,000. Abdallah himself was the only horse saved.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Increase in the Mortality in Memphis Yesterday—Forty-one Deaths Reported—The Mayor of the City Down with the Disease—The Shreveport Death-List—The Relief Movement.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Oct. 14.—We had spother slight frost this morning. The day has been quite warm, the sky is clear, and air to-night indicates frost. The mortality has increased four. But few new cases are reported. The Board of Health continue scattering lime and sprinkling the streets with carbolic acid. They have issued an order that no dead body should remain uncoffined longer than six hours, or unburied longer than twenty-four. This was necessary, on account of the undertakers leaving bodies exposed, in some instances as long as forty-eight hours. One was fined by the Recorder $50 for failure to make return properly, and another has been arrested.

The Howards have nearly 200 nurses employed.

THE ODD FELLOWS

make the following report of their operations up to date: Buried, 29 members, 4 wives, and 8 children; have 15 widows, 24 orphans, 46 cases on hand; and 48 nurses employed. Among the new cases reported by them is Mayor Johnson, who contracted the disease from visiting and assisting the sick and needy. He was worked down, and has a very bad case.

The death of Mr. Ackerman, merchant, who died this afternoon at half-past 5, is also reported by them.

THE MASONS

report four burials to-day. All their sick are doing well, and contributions are coming in more freely.

The firemen report their sick as doing well.

The Knights of Pythias report their sick as doing well.

BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT

of the deaths during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, Oct. 13: John O'Brien, 19; John Madigan, 5; Mary McBride, 28; Mary Lahiff, 90; Louisa Wise, 19; A. Heidelberg, 40; S. J. Atlee, 40; John H. Murphy, 35; Mary E. Coleman, 46; Louis Rosenthal, 46; George Granger, 35; F. Meyerfield, 26; M. Chapsky, 31; T. Friedlander, 36; L. M. Tucker, 47; Joseph Hainer, 50; John Johnson, 18; Peter C. Hesh, 19; George Bussey, 33; V. Bussey, 36; John O. Bogan, 16; Thomas O'Brien, 25; Moore, 45; George W. Slender, 34; S. S. Coopsen, 49; Patrick Griffon, 44; P. D. Bonnett, 51; Nicholas Rosch, 38; Mrs. A. J. Taft; Frederick Hemple, 40; M. McKernal, 58; Martha Quany, 33; Allen Thomas, 28; George E. King, 21; Mrs. Cunnell, 40; John O. Ames, 13; W. W. Hill, 27; John Frink, 54; J. C. Sweeny, 42; B. F. Chapman, 25; Mrs. Chandler, 62. Total, 51; yellow fever, 41; other causes, 10.

[To the Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 14.—Another frost appeared this morning, slight, but sufficient to increase the hope of an early abatement in the scourge. Diligent inquiry fails to find a single new case.

A man named Tom Canning, said to belong in Nashville, was found dead on Madison street this morning. He had been drinking excessively for several days. A jury of inquest is being held.

Mrs. Dr. Coleman and a child are reported dead this morning.

Everybody is advised not to return to the city too hastily; at least, till after a more marked abatement is manifest, which cannot be considered safe until after a freeze. This is the advice of physicians.

THE MASONIC RELIEF BOARD

report fifty-six cases on hand; the Odd-Fellows about forty, and the Knights of Pythias about nine or ten, or who very soon will have exhausted their treasury, and individual members are furnishing means and supplies. The firemen report seven sick, and numbers of their families, making sixteen or seventeen in all.

Contributions from all sources were reported heavier yesterday than on any day during the prevalence of the epidemic.

THE ORPHANS.

Fifty of the recently made orphans have been sent to the Church Home, near Buntyn Station, in Shelby County, in charge of the Sisters of St. Mary, but that institution reports its inability to supply them with subsistence. An appeal is made upon the citizens of Memphis to furnish cooked provisions for their dinner to-day. The Leath Orphan Asylum reports that it has rooms for a number of orphans, but is unable to feed and clothe them.

ONE OF THE IMPOSITIONS

practiced on the dispensers of aid is that of a pretended sick man, who managed to draw ten bottles of champagne and sufficient coal for the winter. He was detected and made to return the supplies.

TWO THOUSAND RATIONS

were issued from one depot yesterday. Superintendent Hamilton, of the Southern Express Company, received $2,000 from the Israelites of San Francisco for the relief of Memphis. The relief depots are greatly troubled with impostors. Chief of Police Athey is looking after them, and will make bad business with all detected.

MAYOR JOHNSON

has at last been stricken with the fever. He has labored with unstinting zeal from the beginning of the epidemic as nurse, visitor, and whatever else he could do to alleviate suffering and administer to the necessities of the distressed, besides attending to the duties of his office. He will be missed from the ranks of laborers in the cause of humanity.

SHREVEPORT DEATH LIST.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 14.—Telegraph force all well. Interments to-day: Henry D. McCloud, 17 years; Mrs. C. W. Burt, 24; Mrs. C. W. Burt's child, 4 days; Flora Simon, 3; Mosby child, black; H. Hall, 44; Mrs. Taber, 30.

DEATHS IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14.—One or two deaths from yellow fever have occurred here in the last few days, deceased being parties who came from Memphis sick with the disease. No alarm is felt, as there is no material for fever, and hard frosts have occurred for several days.

THE RELIEF MOVEMENT.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Oct. 14.—The citizens of Fort Madison this afternoon made up a purse of $200 for the relief of Memphis, Tenn., sufferers and telegraphed the Memphis Relief Committee to draw on them for the amount.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—At all the polls to-day in the city were contribution boxes for the relief of Memphis. It is thought that not less than $12,000 was given in this way. Several theatres are preparing to give benefits to the same object.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of this State met here to-day with a full complement of officers and representatives from over 200 lodges. Four hundred dollars was appropriated for the relief of suffering brethren in Memphis, and $100 for those in Shreveport. About seventy delegates to the Convention.

THE FEVER AND ITS LESSON.

From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 13.

It will be seen from the official mortuary report that the total deaths yesterday were as fifty-one to sixty-five the day before, a decrease of eleven. There is also, it will be seen, a decrease of ten in the number of deaths by yellow-fever. For this we are devoutly thankful. Any abatement of the dreadful scourge, however small, furnishes occasion for earnest, prayerful thanks to God. We have been fearfully visited, and the end is not yet. Since the 18th of September, just one short month ago, we have lost *nine hundred and seventy-six souls*, representing every age and condition in life. Nearly seven *hundred* of them by yellow-fever. This is paying a fearful penalty, truly, for supineness, ignorance, and want of proper organization to cope with disease in any form that is possible to become epidemic. It is paying dearly to learn that no amount of money for the preservation of the public health is to be weighed in the scales against human life; and that a Board of Health, composed, as the present is, of energetic, brave, and discreet men, is better worth to us $100,000 than the executive and legislative branches of the City Government together. We can hardly credit the fact now, by the baleful light of the epidemic, that but a few days ago members of the General Council, unable to comprehend the possibilities of the fever, higgled over an appropriation of $10,000, and gave vent to much feeling over the possible cost, over that amount, of the Board of Health. And yet so it is. Where is that $10,000 now, and where the numerous ten thousands poured in upon us so generously from every part of the Union? Nearly all expended for the sick and the needy, and more has already been called for. The Masons are out of money and means, and so are the Odd Fellows, and other equally benevolent organizations can only look into a nearly depleted treasury. It is safe to say that almost $100,000 have been expended the past thirty days, and that it will take another $100,000 to provide for future demands. Our orphans are without clothing, and as Inspector O'Bannon has wisely commenced to burn the infected bedding and clothing of the poor, and it will be necessary for us to replace them and continue to tax ourselves, and perhaps even the God-blessed friends who have helped us from other cities, in order to prevent deaths by starvation and destitution. Indeed, we are not sure that the visitation and its dreadful consequences will not justify the Governor in calling the Legislature together in extraordinary session to make an appropriation to help us in this our hour of greatest necessity. We remember that, in Wisconsin, this was done when that State was overrun by fire, and her people were left destitute. We cannot now enumerate the number of children that have been left fatherless, in some cases parentless. Those who know something about it, say they are over three hundred. If so, our friends and our citizens can realize the magnitude of our losses, sufferings, and condition. As we have before said, this is a fearful lesson, at a terrible price. It is one not likely to be forgotten.

SUFFERING SHREVEPORT.

Shreveport (Oct. 4) Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe.

The fever is not abating any as yet, but for the material it has to work on, it is as bad or worse than it has been yet. It is now among the negroes, and working out in the suburbs of the city, and is in equally as malignant a form as at first, except with the blacks it is not so fatal. The interments, yesterday, were nineteen, three of which were negroes.

The distress is still perfectly terrible, not only with the poorer classes, but with many who have plenty of property, or could give any kind of security; but they cannot borrow money at any sacrifice. It is not here, said, even if it was, that provisions are not here to purchase. We are closely quarantined from every point of the compass, and, in consequence of that and fear of the disease, no country people come to town. The result is, you cannot get a chicken, eggs, butter, or anything from the country that the convalescing need. The mution is exhausted, and nothing but poor beef, and very little of that, is in market. Of course all Texan beeves have been turned from this market, and no one will drive here as long as the epidemic lasts. All that the "Howard Association" receive is distributed at once among the poor and destitute.

Every business-house in the city is closed, and the proprietors either in their graves or gone to the country. Among the leading firms that have died are Mundy & Collins, Ross & Noel, Southerland & Page, P. F. L. Frank, L. Beer, Dreyfuss Brothers, Sale & Murphy, H. L. Lee & Co., and many others that I cannot now call to mind. These are whole firms that have been swept away. Then there are many others where one or two of the firm have died. There is hardly a business-house in the whole city that has not lost some member of the firm or clerks.

Oh! I am satisfied there never was such an epidemic before known on the American Continent. Twould be worse than futile to even attempt to describe the terrible suffering and distress of this poor afflicted community. When the disease first proclaimed "yellow fever" by the physicians, every one who could get away from the city, by any and every possible means, left, and of the few remaining, between five and six hundred souls have passed to their final account. Nearly 15 per cent of the remaining population have died within the short space of thirty-four days, and the end is not yet, and where it will stop God above only knows. Many who were considered entirely well, and had been on the streets for eight or ten days have suddenly taken a relapse and died within a few hours. So you see it is impossible to tell when one is safe and out of danger. Many, many immediate friends have been buried before I or her heard they were sick. I know of whole families that have been swept away in the short space of one week, and and not a child left to bear the name.

There are not actually well ones enough left to nurse the sick and bury the dead, notwithstanding New Orleans has done all she could in sending us nurses and physicians. Their physicians have met with no better success than our own. The disease is of a different type from what they have been having in New Orleans.

At the present time it is estimated that there are between 800 and 900 down with the disease. So far, over 25 per cent of those who have taken the disease have died, and many who left here have died in the country. The exact number of deaths up to date, or who they were, will never be known, for, soon after the sexton was taken down, they were buried promiscuously, and, in many instances, no record made of the interments. In many, very many cases, the corpses have had to lay on the ground for twelve or eighteen hours, awaiting their turn for interment.

Now, as for business, just a word or two of the things of the past. No one thinks of doing anything but the drug-stores, three or four little retail groceries, and one or two bakeries. These constitute the business of Shreveport, excepting the "Howard Association," which (God bless them) have done yeoman's service; and as for the outside world, they will never be repaid for their noble relief. Heaven only knows whether there would have been one left to tell our woes.

As for the citizens of Shreveport, I do not know, at this time, one solitary soul that has not gone forth to battle with the enemy and render every assistance in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and distressed, watch over the sick and dying, wash, dress, and bury the dead. I know of no one who has shirked duty, but all have come forward, fearless of the result, as if of one family—and I regret to say, very many sacrificed their lives, martyrs to the cause.

RELIGIOUS.

Members of the Evangelical Alliance Visit Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The visiting delegates of the Evangelical Alliance arrived here about half-past 2 this afternoon, and were driven to Willard's Hotel and escorted to the public parlor. The Rev. Dr. Tiffany, Acting Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Metropolitan Branch of the Alliance, expressed gratification that the invitation to visit Washington had been accepted by the delegates, and hoped they would always remember their friends of the District of Columbia on their return home, and in their prayers ask that principles announced at their recent Convention may be perpetuated to all generations.

GOV. SCHEPHERD,

at this stage of the proceedings, came into the room, and was introduced to the audience, who received him with applause. The Governor extended a cordial welcome to the delegates in a short speech, at the conclusion of which the members of the Alliance and their friends, including ladies, then formed in line and proceeded to the Executive Mansion, headed by Gov. Schepherd and Richard Harrington, Secretary of the District. Upon arriving

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

they were taken to the Blue Parlor, where the President and all the members of the Cabinet, except Secretary Delano, who was represented by Assistant Secretary Cowan, were waiting to receive them. Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Richardson and daughters, and several other ladies, were also present. The Rev. Dr. Tiffany, after introducing the most prominent delegates,

ADDRESSED THE PRESIDENT

as follows:

The Evangelical Alliance, which has been in session at New York, was a gathering of Christian men, representing the Protestant faith. They came from many lands, and uttered mature thoughts of their churches; they deliberated on topics of common interest to all Christians, and it is confidently believed that thus great stimulus has been given to Christian scholarship, enthusiasm awakened in Christian work, and ties of Christian fellowship greatly strengthened. The churches and citizens of Washington have extended, through the local Metropolitan Branch of the Alliance, an invitation to the foreign delegates to visit the National Capital. They have come in response to that invitation, accompanied by American friends, and now have the honor of presenting to the President of the United States and his Cabinet the officers and members of the Evangelical Alliance, but will first invite you to join in an invocation, led by the Dean of Canterbury, to our Heavenly Father.

The Dean of Canterbury offered a fervent prayer.

The President then said: It affords me very great pleasure to welcome this Alliance to the Capital of this great nation, which I feel is the freest of all nations to work out the problem of your mission. [Applause.]

Members of the Alliance were then severally introduced to the President by George Stuart, and, the ceremony of hand-shaking having been gone through,

THE REV. SEBASTIAN SEREMADA,

of Bombay, was called upon for some remarks. He said he was very much struck with what he had seen in this country, and especially with the reception the President had given him. It appeared to him that Americans carried out their spirit of independence in everything, and he was happy to see that in free America there was full religious liberty carried out in all the circumstances and relations of life. He hoped the time would come when such a spirit would prevail in his native land. He hoped the time would come when the rulers of that land, whether British or native, would show their attachment for Divine law, for he firmly believed that there was no greatness in any nation which did not acknowledge the religion of our Redeemer, for righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

was then called upon, and said: I also have profound respect for the President of the United States, as he is almost the only man in this nation who thinks a good deal, but can hold his peace. [Laughter and applause].

After short speeches by the Rev. Matteo Prochet, of Genoa, and Prof. Christlieb, of Germany, Mr. Stuart announced that the delegates would withdraw, as the President was compelled to proceed to the railroad train in order to fill another engagement.

Services were held to-night in the different churches of the city, which were densely crowded. About thirty speakers of various nationalities delivered brief addresses, the remarks generally being on Christian unity, and the growing spread of Protestantism. It was announced that delegates would meet to-morrow morning at the Capitol, where they would be photographed, and that Gov. Shepherd would entertain them at lunch to-morrow at Willard's Hotel.

O. B. Frothingham, the Apostle of Free Religion, on the Evangelical Alliance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The large hall of the Cooper Union to-night was comfortably filled by a respectable audience on the occasion of the meeting of members of free religions. The Association was presided over by Mr. Charles Storrs. The Rev. O. B. Frothingham was the principal speaker. He dwelt at length on the object of the Convention of the Evangelical Alliance, saying that it ought to be considered as a partisan or sectarian Convention, inasmuch as by the statutes of the Alliance and the wording of the call to the Convention, none but Churches of Orthodox creeds were admitted, whereas the Churches and communion of the Liberal doctrine were excluded, and its discussions were, therefore one sided. The hierarchy of Rome and their spiritual despotisms was not successfully to be met by the exercise of a spiritual despotism differently draped; but only by a liberal interpretation of the fruits of Christianity, and the careful nursing of free thought, and the progress of science.

Mrs. Van Cott, the Revivalist, at Beloit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Van Cott left here to-day, after spending about ten days in this city, preaching at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Much interest has been developed by her peculiar methods of presenting the truth, the church being filled every night until a late hour. Some evenings the crowds were unable to get in. Some fifty persons think they have been converted under her preaching. Twelve or fifteen of them are from other towns. From here Mrs. Van Cott goes to Omaha, thence to California.

Session of the American Christian Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The American Christian Association meets in this city Tuesday, the 28th inst. A large attendance is anticipated.

WASHINGTON.

The New Notes for the National Banks—Tax in Circulation—Naval Academy Examinations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW BANK NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to take no further action at present toward the replacement of worn, mutilated, and successfully counterfeited circulating notes of National Banks. Congress at its last session appropriated $600,000 for the engraving and preparing of these new notes, the Government to be reimbursed through payments by the banks for such of the new notes as they might take, but it is optional with the banks whether they take any of the new notes or not, and therefore only fifteen or sixteen applications have been made by the banks for new ones that are now ready for issue. As previously stated in these dispatches, the banks are generally dissatisfied, some of them holding that, if they are to pay for a reissue of their notes, they ought to be allowed to select their own designs, and have their notes engraved and printed at such places and by such respectable and reliable bank-note engravers and printers as they might choose to employ. The Secretary seems to be disgusted with the whole matter, and will let it drop for the time being in the hope that he will be relieved from further trouble through the action of Congress at its next session.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has no intention of recommending any change by Congress in the revenue laws as applied to tobacco, cigars, and distilled spirits.

FAILED OF ADMISSION TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Only 49 of 105 position who were recently examined for admission to the Naval Academy, were qualified. In June last 44 out of 76 qualified.

THE TAX ON CIRCULATION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is notifying his Collectors to keep a sharp lookout upon banks dealing in currency or scrip issued by municipal or other corporations, and directing a tax of 10 per cent per month, to be collected upon the amounts of such currency used.

GAUGER IN THE ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT.

H. B. Burg was to-day appointed Gauger in the Rock Island Internal Revenue District.

POLITICAL.

Nominated for the Wisconsin Senate

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 14.—At a meeting of the Fond du Lac County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry, held in this city to-day, there were present 150 representatives of the Order. The Hon. A. C. Whiting, of Waupun, was chosen President, and Fred Nohles Secretary. Matters pertaining to the welfare of the Order were discussed. It was decided to unite in support of the Hon. C. Whiting, of Waupun, for the Senate in the Eighteenth District. The Council contained ten persons who have served in the Assembly, and who are men of influence. The meeting was harmonious, and the Grangers are confident that much good will result from it.

Political Matters in Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14.—Considerable political feeling was aroused here to-day by the unexpected result of the election of a County Auditor by the Board of Supervisors of this county. The Democratic candidate, T. G. Limbacker, was elected by one majority over Ezra Rood, Republican, although the Republicans have two majority on the Board.

So far, all the delegates elected in the Fifth Congressional District are classed as favorable to Judge W. B. Williams, of Allegan, for the Republican nomination. The Counties of Kent, Ionia, and Ottawa are still to select delegates.

Nomination for the New York State Senate from the Buffalo District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated the Hon. John Ganson, ex-member of Congress, for State Senator. He accepts the nomination, under a strong pressure. His friends regard him as invincible.

The Wisconsin Washburne Refuses Free Railroad Passes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 14.—Gov. Washburne authorizes a flat denial of the statement in the *Democrat* last evening that he rode to deliver his speech at Fond du Lac on a free railroad pass, the fact being that there and in all his travels in the State since the Republican Convention adopted resolutions disapproving the use of railroad free passes by public officials, he pays regular fare.

The Congressional Case in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14.—The motion to quash the writ in the Shanks-Neff Congressional case was overruled to-day. Atty.-Gen. Denny filed a demurrer to the petition.

People's Convention of St. Clair County.

The People's Convention of St. Clair County, Ill., met Saturday afternoon in the Circuit Court room at Belleville. F. C. Horn, William O'Neil, and Mr. Ruth were nominated for County Commissioners, and the following resolutions were adopted:

That we will make common cause against the oppression of monopolies, against the bribery and corruption employed by some of our public men to secure their elevation to office, and the reckless squandering of our public domain, which should be preserved for actual settlers.

That our protesting against the outrage of the last Congress, in voting for its members back pay and an increase of salary, we call upon our Representatives of this State at large, and the member elect from this District, to effect a repeal of the law that has aroused the just indignation of the whole land.

Tammany and Apollo Hall Cannot Coalesce.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Negotiations for the union of the Tammany and Apollo Hall Democracy have fallen through.

AN ERRAND OF MERCY.

HALIFAX, Oct. 14.—A Government steamer will be dispatched to Sable Island, from which place she will bring to Halifax the boat's crew of the steamer Wyoming left there when that vessel grounded on the island a few weeks ago.

FOREIGN.

A Passage-at-Arms Between the Pope and the Emperor of Germany.

The Holy Father Insinuates that Bismarck Is Responsible for the Catholic Persecutions.

To Which the Emperor Answers Warmly that He Is the Responsible Emperor of the Empire.

Further Developments in the Bazaine Trial Are Unfavorable to the Accused.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Correspondence between the Pope and Emperor William is officially published. The Pope writes, Aug. 7, that the measures of His Majesty's Government aim at the destruction of Catholicism. He is unable to discover a reason for such severity, being informed and believing that the Emperor is averse to the increase or continuance of this harsh policy. He points out that measures injurious to Christian religion only tend to undermine the throne. He speaks frankly, as truthfulness to all is his duty; and all the baptized, even non-Catholics, belong in a certain sense to him. He cherishes the conviction that the Emperor will adopt the necessary measures, and concludes by praying God to be merciful to the Emperor and himself.

The German Emperor replies, Sept. 3, rejoicing at an opportunity to correct errors relating to German affairs. If the Pope was truthfully informed, he would be aware that the Government cannot act against the approval of the sovereign. The Emperor regrets that a portion of his Catholic subjects, priests, have organized a party which is engaged in intrigues against the State, disturbing the religious peace to the extent of open revolt against the existing laws. He points to indications of similar movements in other parts of Europe and in America, and declares he will maintain order and law so long as God enables him to do so, even against the servant of the Church which he supposed acknowledged obedience to secular authority as a commandment of God. This doctrine of obedience, however, he regrets to see so many priests in Prussia disown. He expresses a hope that now the Pope has been informed of the truth, he will use his authority to terminate the agitation which he declares before God has no connection with religion or truth. He takes objection to the Pope's remark about non-Catholics, and, in concluding, says the difference of belief, however, should not prevent our living in peace.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Thiers will give a dinner to his friends in the Assembly on Saturday next. Count de Remusat has received an invitation.

The *Debats* to-day has an article written by John Le Moille, showing the urgent necessity for an immediate settlement of the political difficulties in France.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The *Gaulois* estimates that the Bonapartists contributed one-third of the votes thrown by the Radicals in last Sunday's elections.

M. Krantz, Deputy from the Department of the Seine, has declared in favor of the Republic.

THE BAZAINE COURT-MARTIAL.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The court-room at the Grand Trianon was crowded to-day. The examination of Marshal Bazaine was continued. In answer to various questions by the President, accused declared that he never was fully informed that McMahon had been made a subordinate to him. He denied that he received any telegram appointing him Generalissimo. The dispatches in question were produced in court. Bazaine explained his apparent neglect to communicate freely with the Emperor on the ground that he thought the latter was fully acquainted with the situation. He read a dispatch which was sent from Prussian headquarters, during the siege of Metz, to the German Ambassador at Constantinople, stating that the Germans would in no case march on Paris.

Bazaine reiterated his assertion that he was not informed of McMahon's advance until the 30th of August. In reference to this and several other points, he offered affidavits in support of his statements.

The President coldly said they would be referred with other affidavits, to the Court, when the time for the examination of witnesses had arrived. The feeling is that to-day's proceedings have been unfavorable to Bazaine.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A dispatch from Cartagena, of yesterday, says: "The Intransigente vessels are again leaving the harbor, and another naval engagement is expected. The command of the insurgent fleet has been given to the Captain of the Teiman."

THE SIEGE OF CARTAGENA.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—A dispatch from La Palma, a few miles from Cartagena, says the heavy cannonading is heard there, and it is thought that the expected naval engagement is in progress.

A report comes from Cartagena that the provisions in the city will only last three days longer.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—The insurgents of Cartagena attribute the defeat of their squadron solely to the cowardice of Contreras, who ordered a retreat against the wishes of the crews. They declare that he will not be suffered to command a fleet again. Their vessels sailed out of the harbor to-day for a second fight, but finding the Government fleet prepared for action, retired.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Carlists assert that in the battle of the 6th inst., Gen. Moriones lost 900 men, while their loss was only 300.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 14.—The Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently sent abroad a circular memorandum, giving a one-sided account of the Austrian Consul's conduct in Bosnia, and complaining of the reception of Prince Milan, of Servia, in Vienna. The Austrian Government has taken offense, and a note from the Porte, expressing regret at the issuance of the memorandum, is looked for with some anxiety.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Mr. William E. Baxter, M. P., in a public speech at Dundee, last night, urged increased intercourse with the United States. Every public man, he said, should visit that country.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Oct. 14.—Advices from Hayti state that Jacmel and several other places in Southern Hayti were visited by a severe hurricane on the 28th ult. Many houses were demolished, roofs blown off and trees torn from the roots and carried a great distance. There was considerable loss of life and serious damage to shipping.

CORRECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The special dispatch sent yesterday to THE TRIBUNE, representing that there is great distress among the employes of Bruner's Cotton and Woolen Mills, in this city, and that the firm, instead of being unable to get money, is in reality planning to defraud its workmen, we have every reason to believe is a mistake. On the contrary, the firm is doing everything in its power to settle with its employes.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—Steamships Main, Trinacria, California, and Georgia, from New York, and Circassian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

MASSACHUSETTS LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,270. The largely increased supply had a depressing effect upon the market. Owners of stock, however, are still on prices, and very few sales were made at less than last week's rates. Prices on some lots are ½c lower. Sales were made of choice at $10.00@10.25; Extra at $9.50@9.75; first quality, $8.00@8.50; second, $6.00@7.50; third, $4.00@5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 7,511. Market improved in consequence of the light supply. Last week a few lots of lambs sold at 7½c, which appears to be the highest rates. Much of the stock is selling at 6½@6¾c. Sheep sold at 5½@6c for qualities that last week were disposed of at 5@5½c.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,774; shipments, 1,361. The market is slower, and prices declined 10 to 25c. Through Texas steers, $1.25 to $2.10; through Texas cows, $1.00 to $1.40; corn-fed Texans, $2.15 to $2.60; choice natives, $4.75 to $5.05; smooth native stock steers, $2.35 to $3.75.

HOGS—Extreme range, $3.35 to $3.40.

MARRIAGES.

TURNER—DUFFIELD—Oct. 14, by the Rev. W. W. Ayers, D. D., Mr. Lauris H. Turner, son of Capt. John T. Turner, and Miss Mary W. Duffield, daughter of Charles Duffield, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

☞ Cincinnati and Louisville papers please copy.

NORTON—RUMSEY—At Elmhurst, Oct. 14, 1873, by the Rt. Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, Mr. James B. Norton to Miss Frances J. Ramsey, daughter of George F. Ramsey, Esq., of Chicago.

DEATHS.

ARBOUR—On Tuesday morning, at 7 o'clock, Amelia G., wife of J. F. Arbour.

Funeral at residence, No. 97 Calumet-av., Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

WIGHLAND—In this city, Oct. 13, Georgina Augusta, daughter of Capt. George A. and Martha Wigland, aged 13 years 7 months and 16 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 228 Huron-st., Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

KERLEE—At